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THE SHANGHAI
HORTICULTURAL
SOCIETY



YEAR BOOK
1936

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The Shanghai Flower Pots & Nursery Co.

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The Shanghai Horticultural Society

Office Holders and Committee

1936-37

President:

MR. HORACE KADOORIE

Vice-Presidents:

DR. E. L. MARSH and MR. WAY YU DING

Committee:

MR. A. D. BELL

CAPT. J. G. DYSON

MR. G. B. FRYER

MR. A. F. GIMSON

MR. T. KAKUDA

LORD LI CHING MAI

DR. J. E. MURRAY

MR. K. E. NEWMAN

SIR VICTOR SASSOON, BART.

MR. A. DE C. SOWERBY

MR. R. M. VANDERBURGH

MR. G. L. WILSON

Chairman Ladies Committee

MRS. IVON CLARKE

Ladies Committee:

MRS. C. S. FRANKLIN

MRS. G. B. FRYER

MRS. K. S. INUI

MRS. C. A. MOMBER

MRS. KATHERINE E. G. WHITE

MRS. H. V. WILKINSON

Honorary Treasurer:

MR. W. J. HAWKINGS

Honorary Secretary and Director:

MR. W. J. KERR, P.R.H.S.

Room 44, Administration Building, 193 Hankow Road Tel. 13467
Residence—874 Hart Road. Tel. 35117.

SHANGHAI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Dr.	RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1935.		Cr.
RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
To Cash Balance at Bank 31st December, 1934	\$1,920.20	By SPRING SHOW:	
Less: Shown under Sir Peter Grain's Fund	149.50	Expenses	\$ 525.20
	<u>\$1,770.70</u>	Prizes	616.50
„ Subscriptions	720.00		<u>\$1,141.70</u>
„ Donation—Shanghai Municipal Council	420.00	Less: Entrance fees taken at door	655.60
„ Interest on Bank Current A/c.	32.50		<u>\$ 486.10</u>
„ SIR PETER GRAIN'S FUND:		„ AUTUMN SHOW:	
Balance from 1934	\$ 149.50	Expenses	\$ 554.45
Less: Expended 1935	56.60	Prizes	449.00
	<u>92.90</u>		<u>\$1,003.45</u>
		Less: Entrance Fees taken at door	403.20
			<u>600.25</u>
		„ CAMP GARDEN COMPETITION:	
		Cost of Prizes	\$ 277.85
		Less: Mr. H. Kadoorie's Contribution	90.00
			<u>187.85</u>
		„ SUBSCRIPTIONS:	
		The Royal Horticultural Society	
		The National Sweet Pea Society	
		The National Chrysanthemum Society	
		The National Rose Society	73.10
		„ Printing and Stationery	247.40
		„ Society's Medals	216.00
		„ Miscellaneous Expenses	34.60
		„ Balance at Bank, 31st December, 1935	1,190.80
	<u>\$3,036.10</u>		<u>\$3,036.10</u>

I have checked the above Receipts and Payments Account with the Books and Vouchers of the Society and certify such Account to be correct in accordance therewith.

Signed: W. J. HAWKINGS,
Hon. Treasurer.

Signed: B. O. BLAKER, A.C.A.,
Hon. Auditor.

Shanghai Horticultural Society—List of Members

Abraham, D. E. J.
Allman, N. F.
Arnold, H. E.

Bajenoff, N. P.
Baker, Mrs. W. J.
Barrington, W. O.
Basset, Mrs. L.
Buchan, R.
Buck, A. W.

Cameron, Mrs. R. E.
Canning, Mrs. L. E.
Chang Tsing Sung
Chang Yuan Chi
Chang Zong Chow
Chen, Z. C.
Collot, Mrs. P.
Chow Sin Zar
Chu Bing Him
Chu Siang Ying
Chu Zung Ching
Clark, Mrs. T. A.
Clarke, Mrs. N. W. B.
Craddock, Mrs. A. K.
Crow, Carl

Davidson, Mrs. M. M.
Denison, N.
Denison, Mrs. N.
Drakeford, T. G.
Dumbarton, Mrs. G. E.
Dyson, Capt. J. G.
Dyson, Mrs. J. G.

Ebert, Mrs. J.
Egikoff, K. L.
Ezra, Cecil
Ezra, Densil
Ezra, Mrs. Ed.
Feng Ping Nan

Ford, Mrs. J. T.
Fong Su Chen
Franklin, C. S.
Franklin, G. G.
Fryer, G. B.
Fryer, Mrs. G. B.

Gale, Mrs. P. L.
Gaunt, P.
Gauntless, Mrs. E. G.
Gimson, A. F.
Gluckauf, Mrs. H. A.
Graham, Mrs. F. R. W.
Gran, E. M.
Gran, Mrs. E. M.
Gray, C. N.

Halas, Mrs. St.
Haley, G. A.
Harpur, C.
Harris, Mrs. A. R.
Hawkings, W. J.
Hawkings, Mrs. W. J.
Hayim, Ellis
Hayim, Mrs. Ellis
Homeside Farms Co.
Hsu Pao Chu
Hughes, A. J.

Ivon Clark, Mrs.
Ivy, M. H.
Ivy, Mrs. M. H.

Joseph, Ellis
Joseph, Mrs. E.
Joseph, R. M.
Joseph, Mrs. R. M.

Kadoorie, Sir E. S.
Kadoorie, H.
Kadoorie, L.

Kann, Mrs. E.
Kerr, W. J.
Keswick, W. J.
Kiung Tsz Yu
Knight, Mrs. C. C.
Koo Ah Dong
Koo Lan Chow

Lawford, L. H.
Lee, James H.
Lih Bah Koh
Lord Li Ching Mai
Li Ming
Li Zung
Liddell, J. H.
Lieu Ong Sung
Lock, W. H.
Lunkley, Mrs. R.

Macbeth, Mrs. J.
Macbeth, Miss A.
McBain, E. B.
McBain, Mrs. E. B.
McBain, Mrs. W. R.
Mann, Mrs. D. F.
Mann, H. M.
Marden, G. E.
Marden, Mrs. G. E.
Marsh, Dr. E. L.
Marshall, Mrs. Calder
Mathew, Mrs. C. L.
Mauchan, Mrs. R. B.
Maze, Lady
Maze, Sir Frederick
Mitchell, Mrs. G. E.
Moller, E.
Moller, Mrs. E.
Momber, Mrs. C. A.
Morrison, C. B.
Murray, Mrs. J. E.
Murray, R. D.
Murray, Mrs. R. D.

O'Bolger, R. E.
Ogolin, A. Y.

Parsons, Mrs. E. E.
Peacock, C. S.
Perry, S. M.
Pflug, Mrs. H. W.
Pleshkoff, G. G.
Pollock, F. A.
Porter, Mrs. C. W.

Rawsthorne, T. L.
Rayden, Mrs. C. W.
Rayden, Mrs. F.

Read, J. T.
Reader Harris, Mrs. M.
Reeves, Mrs. C.
Reeves, Mrs. M. E. S.
Rendall, G. H.
Rendall, Mrs. G. H.
Reynell, Mrs. H.
Rielly, Mrs. F. V.

Ritchie, Mrs. W. W.
Ritchings, H.

Sassoon, Sir Victor
Silva, Miss C. Basto
Smith, Mrs. C. W.
Smith, Mrs. R.
Smith, W.
Smith, Mrs. W.
Sopher, Miss R.
Sowerby, A. de C.
Sparke, N. L.
Stranack, Mrs. Morris
Sulierzyski, S. de

Toeg, D.
Toeg, Mrs. R. E.
Tong Pao Shu
Truman, Lt.-Col. T. E.
Truman, Mrs. T. E.
Tucker, G. E.
Tucker, Mrs. G. E.
Turnbull, Mrs. W. A.

Vanderburgh, R. M.

Wall, Mrs. A. D.
Wallace, S. M.
Wallace, T.
Wang Tsze Kong
Way Yu Ding
White, Mrs. K. E. G.
Widmann, Mrs. K.
Wilkinson, E. S.
Wilkinson, Mrs. E. S.
Wilkinson, Mrs. H. V.
Wilson, G. L.
Wong Shien Chung
Wong Shien Chung, Mrs.
Wright, G. H.
Wright, Mrs. G. H.

Yee Hung Tuck
Yokohama Nursery Co.

Zimmerman, Mrs. F.

YEAR BOOK

1936

GENERAL RULES

1.—This Society shall be called "THE SHANGHAI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY." Its object shall be to encourage horticultural pursuit in Shanghai and the introduction to Shanghai of garden shrubs and plants which are not indigenous to the neighbourhood.

2.—The management of all the affairs of the Society shall be in the hands of the President, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Secretary, and a Committee of twelve. Three members of whom shall form a quorum, all of whom shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting. The Committee shall have power to fill any vacancies on the Committee not filled at the Annual General Meeting, or which may arise from time to time. The Committee may appoint sub-committees.

3.—There shall be at least two Exhibitions Annually one in each of the months of May and November, 10 days' notice of which shall be given by the Honorary Secretary in the Public Press. The arrangements for, and the Prizes to be awarded at such Exhibitions, shall be in the hands of the Committee.

The Committee shall appoint the Judges.

4.—The Annual Subscription shall be 5 dollars.

It shall entitle a Member to be present and vote at all Exhibitions held by the Society free of charge. The subscription is payable on the 1st day of March in each year.

Only Members whose annual subscriptions are paid may compete.

5.—There shall be an Annual Meeting of the Society which shall be held before the end of March in each year.

6.—A Special General Meeting may be called by the Honorary Secretary on the requisition in writing of the Committee or of 10 Members of the Society. Such Meeting may be called by notice in the Public Press; the notice shall state the business to be done.

RULES OF MEMBERSHIP

1.—This is an International Society. Anyone interested in Horticulture in any form is eligible to become a Member and can do so on application to the Honorary Treasurer, enclosing the sum of \$5.00 which is the yearly subscription upon which he will receive a Schedule for the year, which includes all the Rules and Regulations.

2.—All exhibits must be sent in under the name of the Member who alone is eligible to compete and to obtain prizes in Classes for Members only. Thus, for example: If Mr. X is a Member of the

Society, all exhibits must be sent in under his Name and not that of Mrs. X, who is not a Member and therefore not eligible either to compete or to receive prizes.

3.—All Members are requested to notify the Honorary Treasurer when leaving Shanghai either permanently or temporarily, so that their names may be either removed from the List of Members or else placed on the Absent List.

4.—Members are particularly requested to note the date of the Annual Subscription which is due the 1st week in March and are asked to send it in regularly in order to lighten the work of the Treasurer.

5.—Members are requested to make a special effort to attend the Annual General Meeting, due notice of which will appear in the Local Press some days before it is convened.

The object of this Meeting is to pass the accounts for the previous year, and elect the Committee for the ensuing year. It is earnestly hoped that all interested in the welfare of the Society will remember that this is an opportunity for them to bring forward any suggestions or criticism which they may wish to make, and which will be much appreciated by the Committee.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF JUDGES

Pot Plants:—Points to which the Judges will give greatest weight are:—

1.—Evidence of good cultivation. The degree of cultivation is shown not only by the flowers but also by the quality of the foliage and general growth. Over cultivation and gross feeding as evidenced by malformed stems and leaves will be entirely discouraged.

2.—Evidence of careful training and pruning. In this the natural habit of growth of the plant should be studied and the training and pruning should have for its object the display of this to its greatest advantage. Training, tying down and distorting to hard geometrical figures will not meet with success.

Special attention is directed to this in the case of Chrysanthemums.

3.—Decorative effect of the plant and the size, number and quality of the flowers.

Cut Flowers.—In judging these (except when otherwise stated in the Schedule, i.e., exhibits for artistic effect), the size, quality and variety of the flowers only will be taken into account.

Vegetables.—All vegetables should be perfectly clean and fresh; free from blemish of any kind, and correctly named.

Quality, and size suitable for table use are the points of paramount importance in vegetables. Size, beyond that which invests the produce with the greatest value for the table, cannot be regarded as meritorious, as it indicates coarseness, and must therefore be reckoned as a defect.

The samples composing a dish should be all of one size and of one variety only.

When judging a collection of vegetables, points must be given to the individual dishes which go to form the collection, general uniformity being considered only when other points are equal.

Herbs should be shown in neat bunches, with clean fresh healthy leafage. The chief are: Parsley, Sage, Thyme, Mint, Marjoram, Salsify, Tarragon and Fennel. Tomatoes rank as vegetables.

EXHIBITION RULES

1.—The Show shall be open for at least one day.

2.—Plants for competition must have been grown by the exhibitor or the gardener in his employ, or have been in his possession 3 months prior to the Show. Special attention of all Members is drawn to the pernicious habit (which has lately come to the knowledge of the Committee) of gardeners supplementing their employers' exhibits by bought produce: this dishonest practice will soon be eliminated if Members intending to exhibit either flowers or vegetables will make in their business to see to this matter personally, especially with regard to vegetables, no exhibit of which will be accepted unless accompanied by a card of Declaration as follows:—

“I hereby guarantee that these vegetables have been grown in my Garden by the man in my employ.” (Signed.)

Each Exhibit sent in on the day of the Show, whether of flowers or vegetables, in the Members' classes, or the Open classes, must be labelled with special card of entry provided by the Society for the purpose, and signed by the Exhibitor. These cards together with the aforementioned Declaration Cards can be obtained only from the Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. J. Kerr, by telephoning 13469. Each Member intending to exhibit vegetables is asked to be careful that his gardener has the requisite number of cards attached to the exhibits. Vegetables unaccompanied by a Card of Declaration will be disqualified.

3.—All articles included in any entry must be arranged and the Exhibitors and assistants must leave the building by 10.30 a.m. on

the day of the Show. Floral decorations will be received up to 10 a.m. Not Later.

Only actual exhibitors, and such assistants as may be necessary for the arrangement of the exhibits, will be admitted before the Exhibition is open to the public. All persons, except such as may be retained by the Society must leave the building at the time fixed for judging.

Floral decorations will be received later than 10 a.m.

4.—No exhibits may be removed before the close of the Show.

5.—The Prizes specified in the catalogue will be given. The judges have authority to withhold a prize in any case where they shall be of opinion that there is not sufficient merit to justify an award; they also may award special prizes.

6.—No competitor may take more than one money prize in any class.

7.—Contributions may be sent for exhibition only, and not for competition, but they must have a ticket attached labelled "Not for competition."

Labels bearing information of educational value may be attached to exhibits.

Such labels must, however, have been approved by the Secretary, to whom the matter to be used and particulars of the number and size of labels, must be submitted 7 days before the date fixed for the Show.

8.—Where flowering plants are mentioned, it is intended that they shall be in flower when exhibited and each pot except where otherwise specified must contain one plant only.

The National Rose Society's Regulations Respecting Affiliated Societies

1.—Affiliated Societies shall have the privilege of offering for competition the Medals (except Gold Medals) of the National Rose Society, which Medals may be obtained for this purpose at following charges, viz., Silver Gilt Medals, 18|-, Silver Medal, 13|6, and Bronze Medal 8|6. None of the Medals shall be awarded by an affiliated Society for any Seedling Rose, or for any decoration, or vase of flowers. No affiliated Society shall offer more than four of the National Rose Society's Medals at any one Exhibition.

2.—The National Rose Society's Regulations for Exhibitions 3, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 14, and Rules for Judging, shall be binding on all affiliated Societies and shall either be printed in their Schedules, or it shall be prominently stated in them that their Exhibition of Roses is held under the National Rose Society's Regulations and Rules.

3.—By the word Nurseyman shall be understood a person who maintains a garden, or other horticultural establishment, for the purpose of returning him a profit. By the word Amateur shall be understood a person who maintains a garden with a view to his own use and enjoyment, and not for the purpose of gaining a profit. No person shall be allowed to compete as an Amateur who sells Rose plants, Rose blooms, or buds for budding. As exceptions to the foregoing (a) an Amateur may sell his Rose plants when giving up possession of the garden or place where they have been grown, and (b) an Amateur may sell new seedlings or Sprouts of his own raising, but only to Nurserymen. No person shall be allowed to compete as an Amateur who is a resident member of a household where a Nursery business is carried on, nor any person who issues a catalogue or price list of Roses, buds for budding or other horticultural produce. No Lady may exhibit as an Amateur who is engaged in a floral or horticultural trade, or who is herself a paid gardener, or paid floral decorator, or who is a resident member of a household of anyone engaged in such trade or employment. Any question arising as to the proper status of an Exhibitor shall be determined by the Council.

9.—All Roses exhibited in competition shall be from plants which have been grown by, and have been the exclusive property of, the exhibitor for at least three months immediately preceding such competition. Two or more persons shall not exhibit from the same garden, nursery, or plant house, excepting only in artistic classes where specially permitted by the schedule.

10.—The Exhibits of Amateurs shall not be staged, or prepared for staging, by trade growers or their assistants.

12.—No New Roses shall be exhibited in competition in any class except (1) Varieties which are already in commerce or are already advertised for distribution in the following Autumn; (2) Varieties which are exhibited with distinctive names. The names of such varieties to be retained as their future distinctive appellations.

13.—The following Roses which are bracketed together are considered "too much alike," and may not be shown in the same stand. For instance, Mrs. W. J. Grant may not be shown in the same stand as Belle Siebrecht:—

{ Coral Cluster (poly. pom.)	{ Louise Crette (H.T.)
{ Juliana (poly. pom.)	{ Lemon Queen (H.T.)
{ Dorothy Perkins (wich.)	{ Lucida plena (Species)
{ Lady Gay.	{ Rose Button.
{ Lady Godiva (wich.)	{ Mrs. W. J. Grant.
{ Dorothy Dennison.	{ Belle Siebrecht.
{ Christian Curle.	

The climbing and non-climbing varieties of any Rose may not be shown in the same stand. For instance, climbing Mrs. W. J. Grant may not be shown in the same stand as Mrs. W. J. Grant.

N.B.—In bracketing varieties together, foliage and habit of growth are not taken into consideration.

14.—All Roses shall be exhibited as cut from the plants.

Artificial aid of any kind is strictly prohibited, with the exception of wire or other supports, which may not be used to keep the blooms erect. A bloom left tied shall not receive any point from Judges. The overdressing of Rose blooms is prohibited, and the Judges are instructed to judge all such dressed roses as bad blooms; the insertion of any additional foliage will be disqualified. All roses must be correctly named.

The National Rose Society's Rules for Judging at Rose Shows

1.—The Judges shall be, if possible, Three in number for all small Shows, and for all Sections of large Shows. Where there are Three Judges the decision of the majority shall be final. Where there are only Two Judges, should a difference of opinion arise, a third authority may be called in.

2.—The Judges should be selected principally from successful exhibitors.

3.—The Judges shall have no interest whatever in the classes in which they are judging.

4.—The Judges shall begin punctually at the hour appointed.

5.—The Judges shall have power to disqualify for any infringement of the Regulations attached to the Schedule.

6.—In the case of duplicates, the Judges shall have power to call in one or more experts to assist them in their decision, but the question of duplicates shall not be re-opened after the Judges have made their awards.

7.—The decision of the Judges shall be final (subject in the case of the National Rose Society's Exhibitions to Regulations 18 and 19).

8.—Roses shall be judged as they are staged at the time of inspection. No other consideration whatever shall be admissible.

9.—First dismiss from consideration all exhibits which are manifestly inferior.

10.—Then compare those which remain.

1.—The following, whenever necessary, shall be the method of comparison:—

(a) One of the Judges shall name a number of points for each bloom, or unit.

(b) The other two shall stand by and stop him when they do not agree, one putting down on paper the number of points allotted to each bloom or unit as they are decided upon, and adding up the total number of points given to each stand or exhibit.

FOR EXHIBITION ROSES

12.—Three points shall be given for high-class blooms; Two for medium; One for those not so good, but not bad enough to cut out; and one or even two extra points for a very superior bloom. One point shall be taken off for each bad bloom. No point shall be allowed for a bloom left tied by an exhibitor.

13.—A typical bloom of a three-point rose (which may be carried by one of the Judges) shall be selected and referred to as necessary in order to keep up a uniform standard throughout the exhibits.

14.—In the case of Trebles (which, if shown in boxes, must be arranged triangularly) each treble shall be regarded as a unit, and not as three separate blooms. Points must therefore be given as in Rule 12—three points for the best treble, two points for a medium treble, and so on.

15.—In the mixed Classes, Teas and Noisettes shall have no especial favour shown to them.

16.—Where the blooms are of equal merit, the Judges shall proceed to consider their general evenness, variety, arrangement, freshness, and setting up in the stands, the boxes placed side by side and in the same light for the purpose of comparison.

FOR DECORATIVE ROSES

17.—The Exhibit of each variety, whether shown in vase, stand, basket, or a specified number of blooms in a box or otherwise, shall be considered as a unit.

18.—For each unit points shall be given as follows:—

Brightness (colour, brilliancy, freshness)	. . .	3 points
Form of flower (and of truss in cluster roses)	. .	2 „
Foliage . . . . .	. . . . .	2 „
Arrangement . . . . .	. . . . .	2 „

The relative size of blooms of different varieties shall not be taken into consideration.

For example, Dainty Bess shall have equal value with Shot Silk.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1935

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As it is past the hour for which this meeting is called I will ask the Honorary Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting and the Auditor's report.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Two Exhibitions were held last year—one in the Spring and the other in the Autumn. The Spring Flower Show was held in the spacious premises of the Shanghai Race Club and in this connection I have again to refer to the generosity of the Stewards of this Club who permitted us to use the premises free of charge; we also received invaluable assistance from Mr. Olsen and his staff who, as always, were unsparing in their efforts to help us.

The Autumn Flower Show was held in the Drill Hall, Hankow Road and our thanks are due to the Shanghai Municipal Council for granting us permission to use these premises and also for their annual grant-in-aid of \$420.

We are indebted also to the China General Omnibus Co. and to the Shanghai Electric Construction Co. for their continual generosity in granting us free advertising space on omnibuses and tram-cars.

I should also like to place on record our deep appreciation of the kindness of the Secretaries of Clubs and Headmasters and Headmistresses of Schools who gave us much needed publicity by distributing handbills.

In 1935 we paid out \$1,065 in prize money in addition to various cups, etc.; we could not possibly have done this if we had to pay for the hiring of a hall and if we had not received the other privileges enumerated above.

The 59th Spring Flower Show

This show was held on May 18 and 19 competition was very keen in many of the classes, the cut flower section being especially good.

Mrs. E. S. Wilkinson won the Sir Peter Grain Challenge Trophy, Lord Li Ching Mai being a very close second.

The National Sweet Pea Society Medal was awarded to Mrs. W. J. Hawkings for a fine exhibit.

Mrs. St. Halas was awarded a Silver Medal for a collection of Cactus and Miss Basto da Silva was awarded a Silver Medal for the best decorated dinner table.

First prize winners in the Children's classes were Miss Betty Wall, Miss Ann Arnhold-Jones, Miss Peggy Main and Miss Alice Wall.

Mr. Chu received the largest number of prizes, being followed by Mr. Fong Su Chen and Mrs. E. Hayim in the order given.

The 48th Autumn Flower Show

This show was held on November 16 and 17 in the Drill Hall by kind permission of Col. F. R. W. Graham, D.S.O., M.C., the change of venue being necessary owing to extra race meetings being scheduled by the Shanghai Race Club.

The show was a successful one from a horticultural viewpoint although from a financial point of view it was most disappointing. Several causes beyond the control of your Committee contributed to this.

The outstanding feature of the Show was a display of cascade trained Chrysanthemums exhibited by the Shanghai Municipal Council.

The Sir Peter Grain Challenge Cup was not awarded owing to lack of competition; the first prize winner in the group class—Lord Li Ching Mai—being awarded the National Chrysanthemum Society Medal.

Mr. O. S. Lieu was awarded the Royal Horticultural Society Affiliated Societies Medal for a group of plants and the same gentleman also received a certificate of Merit for the best plant in the Show.

Mrs. Dumbarton won the Society's Silver Medal for the best decorated dinner table.

The largest number of prizes was won by Mr. Fong Su Chen, Lord Li Ching Mai and Mr. Koo Ian Chow in the order given.

Military Camp Garden Competition

Much keen rivalry was again evident in this competition.

The Society's shield for the best camp was awarded to Tifeng Road camp, Great Western Road camp being placed second last year.

The President's cup for the best Company average was won by "B" Company The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Jessfield Camp. The second prize, a cup presented by Mr. Gimson, being awarded to "C" Company of the same regiment stationed at Great Western Road Camp.

The first prize in the class for Sergeants' messes was won by the Garrison Sergeants' Mess, Tifeng Road Camp and in this class there was very little competition.

Competition was very keen in the class for hut gardens and 51 gardens were inspected on three occasions by the judges.

No. 10 platoon "C" Company, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers was the winner of the first prize in this class; No. 12 platoon of the same Company being a very close second.

Committees

Your Executive, Ladies and Working Committees met as occasion demanded during the year.

Officials and Press

I should like at this time to express the thanks of the Society to the local Press for the interest displayed in the activities of the Society and the generous space afforded to reports and information regarding Shows, etc.

I also desire to thank Mr. Hawkings the Honorary Treasurer for the efficient manner in which the Society's accounts have been kept and Mr. B. O. Blaker of Messrs. Thomson and Co. for his kindness in auditing them.

Our sincere thanks are also due to Mr. Kerr, our Honorary Secretary and Director; his knowledge and enthusiasm were of inestimable service to the Society.

Our hearty thanks are also due to Mr. Ritchings who so ably carried on during Mr. Kerr's absence on long leave, and also to Messrs. Ogolin, Pleshkoff and Bajenoff for their active work during the year in connection with the affairs of the Society.

Last, but by no means least, we are greatly indebted to all those Ladies and Gentlemen who so kindly officiated as Judges at our exhibitions.

Before placing the accounts before you for approval, I shall be very pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

HORACE KADOORIE, *President.*

PAST PRESIDENTS AND OFFICIALS

The first Flower Show was held on May 29, 1875 The Committee being Messrs. W. H. Medhurst, M. V. Drummond, J. L. Scott, T. R. Wheelock and Endicott.

<i>Year</i>	<i>President</i>	<i>Hon. Treasurer</i>	<i>Hon Secretary</i>	<i>Director</i>
1897	A. R. Burkill, Esq.	Mr. H. W. Daniel	Mr. Drummond Hay	Mr. Drummond Hay
1898	A. R. Burkill, Esq.	Mr. H. W. Daniel	Mr. Drummond Hay	Mr. Drummond Hay
1899	R. H. Beauchamp, Esq.	Mr. H. W. Daniel	Mr. Drummond Hay	Mr. Drummond Hay
1900	R. H. Beauchamp, Esq.	Mr. Drummond Hay	Mr. Drummond Hay	Mr. A. Arthur
1901	Crawford Kerr, Esq.	Mr. Drummond Hay	Mr. Drummond Hay	Mr. A. Arthur
1902	Crawford Kerr, Esq.	Mr. C. R. Wingrove	Miss N. A. Proctor	Mr. A. Arthur
1903	J. C. Scott, Esq.	Mr. C. R. Wingrove	Miss N. A. Proctor	Mr. A. Arthur
1904	J. C. Scott, Esq.	Mr. E. P. Hudson	Miss N. A. Proctor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1905	E. F. Hogg, Esq.	Mr. C. R. Wingrove	Miss N. A. Proctor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1906	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez	Mr. A. E. Algar	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1907	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez	Mr. A. E. Algar	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1908	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez	Mr. L. Grenard	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1909	F. S. A. Bowrne, Esq.	Mr. L. Grenard	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1910	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez	Mr. L. Grenard	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1911	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez	Mr. L. Grenard	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1912	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez	Mr. L. Grenard	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1913	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez	Mr. L. G. Westcott	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1914	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez	Mr. L. G. Westcott	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1915	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez	Mr. L. G. Westcott	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1916	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez	Mr. E. B. Heaton-Smith	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1917	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez	Mr. E. B. Heaton-Smith	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1918	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez	Mr. E. B. Heaton-Smith	Mr. C. C. Stevenson	Mr. D. MacGregor
1919	Sir H. W. de Sauzmarez	Mr. E. B. Heaton-Smith	Mr. C. C. Stevenson	Mr. D. MacGregor
1920	F. Ayscough, Esq.	Mr. J. C. Bosustow	Mr. C. C. Stevenson	Mr. D. MacGregor
1921	Judge Skinner Turner	Mr. J. C. Bosustow	Mr. L. G. Westcott	Mr. H. Etterley
1922	A. S. Speyer, Esq.	Mr. E. J. Cornfoot	Mr. L. G. Westcott	Mr. D. MacGregor

<i>Year</i>	<i>President</i>	<i>Hon. Treasurer</i>	<i>Hon Secretary</i>	<i>Director</i>
1923	Sir Skinner Turner	Mr. E. J. Cornfoot	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1924	Sir Skinner Turner	Mr. E. J. Cornfoot	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1925	Sidney Barton, C.M.G.	Mr. E. J. Cornfoot	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1926	Sir Sidney Barton, K.B.E., C.M.G.	Mr. E. J. Cornfoot	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1927	Sir Sidney Barton, K.B.E., C.M.G.	Mr. E. J. Cornfoot	Mr. D. MacGregor	Mr. D. MacGregor
1928	Sir Sidney Barton, K.B.E., C.M.G.	Mr. W. J. Hawkings	Mr. G. H. Rendall	Mr. W. J. Kerr
1929	His Honour Judge G. W. King, O.B.E.	Mr. W. J. Hawkings	Mr. G. D. Lane	Mr. W. J. Kerr
1930	His Honour Judge G. W. King, O.B.E.	Mr. W. J. Hawkings	Mr. G. D. Lane	Mr. W. J. Kerr
1931	Sir John Brenan	Mr. W. J. Hawkings	Mr. W. J. Kerr	Mr. W. J. Kerr
1932	Sir Peter Grain	Mr. W. J. Hawkings	Mr. W. J. Kerr	Mr. W. J. Kerr
1933	Horace Kadoorie, Esq.	Mr. W. J. Hawkings	Mr. W. J. Kerr	Mr. W. J. Kerr
1934	Horace Kadoorie, Esq.	Mr. W. J. Hawkings	Mr. W. J. Kerr	Mr. W. J. Kerr
1935	Horace Kadoorie, Esq.	Mr. W. J. Hawkings	Mr. W. J. Kerr	Mr. W. J. Kerr
1936	Horace Kadoorie, Esq.	Mr. W. J. Hawkings	Mr. W. J. Kerr	Mr. W. J. Kerr

MILITARY CAMP GARDEN COMPETITION

A camp garden competition open to all military units, will be held under the auspices of the Shanghai Horticultural Society during June.

The following are the rules covering this competition:

1. There will be Four Classes.—

Class I — For the best Camp—Marks being given for general appearance of roads, paths, surrounds of huts as well as for the gardens themselves. Great Western Road Camp and Jessfield Park Camp to compete separately against each other and Ash Camp and Tifeng Road Camp.

Class II — Inter-company—R.A.S.C., at Ash Camp competing as a Company against the companies of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Marks to be awarded for surrounds of huts only.

Class III — Sergeants' Mess Gardens.

Class IV — The best Hut Garden of all Units.

2. Prizes to be as follows—

Class I — One Prize.

Class II — First and Second Prizes.

Class III — One Prize.

Class IV — 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Prizes.

3. Marks for Hut Gardens in Classes II and IV—

Design	. . . . .	10
Tidiness	. . . . .	10
Floral Effect	. . . . .	10
General Effect	. . . . .	10

4. To arrive at the best company, etc., in Class II, the company or R.A.S.C., aggregate will be divided by the number of huts and the competitors having the highest average will win the prize.

5. The judging to be carried out by Judges appointed by the Shanghai Horticultural Society.

6. The first judging will be carried out on Sunday, May 26; and the second and third judging will be carried out on or about June 2 and 9, respectively.

7. All work to be carried out by the troops themselves.

POPULAR AND BOTANICAL NAMES
OF OVER 560 PLANTS

AARON'S BREAD.—*Hypericum barbatum*
AARON'S ROD.—*Verbascum Thapsus*
ABELIE TREE.—The White Poplar
ADAM'S NEEDLE.—The Yucca
AFRICAN MARIGOLD.—*Tagetes erecta*
ALDER.—*Alnus glutinosus*
ALKANET.—*Anchusa tinctoria*
ALL-HEAL.—*Valeriana officinalis*
ALMOND.—*Prunus Amygdalus*
ALYSSUM.—*Koniga*
AMERICAN ALOE.—*Agave americana*
AMERICAN COWSLIP.—*Dodecatheon Meadia*
APPLE.—*Pyrus Malus*
APRICOT.—*Prunus armeniaca*
ARBOR VITAE, AMERICAN.—*Thuja occidentalis*
ARROWHEAD.—*Sagittaria sagittifolia*
ARTICHOKE.—*Cynara scolymus*
ARUM.—*Arum maculatum*
ASH.—*Fraxinus Excelsior*
ASPARAGUS.—*Asparagus officinalis*
ASPEN.—*Populus tremula*
AURICULA.—*Primula Auricula*
AVENS.—*Geum*
BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.—*Ranunculus acris flore pleno*
BARBERRY.—*Berberis vulgaris*
BAY.—*Laurus nobilis*
BEARBIND.—*Convolvulus arvensis*
BEDSTRAW.—*Galium verum*
BEECH.—*Fagus sylvatica*
BEGGAR'S-LICE.—*Galium Aparine*
BELLFLOWER.—*Campanula*
BILBERRY.—*Vaccinium Myrtillus*
BINDWEED.—*Convolvulus arvensis*
BIRCH.—*Betula*
BIRD CHERRY.—*Prunus Padus*
BISCHOFIA.—*Bischofia Javanica*
BISTORT.—*Polygonum Bistorta*
BITTER-SWEET.—*Solanum Dulcamara*
BLACKBERRY.—*Rubus fruticosus*
BLACK LOCUST.—*Robinia Pseudacacia*
BLACKTHORN.—*Prunus spinosa*
BLADDER NUT.—*Staphylea*

BLADDER SENNA.—*Colutea arborescens*
 BLADDERWORT.—*Utricularia*
 BLEEDING HEART.—*Dielytra spectabilis*
 BLUEBELL.—*Scilla festalis* (in Scotland *Campanula rotundifolia*)
 BOX.—*Buxus sempervirens*
 BOX THORN.—*Lycium*
 BOY'S LOVE or LAD'S LOVE.—*Artemisia Abrotanum*
 BRACKEN.—*Pteris aquilina*
 BRAMBLE.—*Rubus fruticosus*
 BREAKSTONE.—*Saxifraga*
 BRIDAL WREATH.—*Spirea prunifolia*
 BROOM.—*Cytisus scoparius*
 BUCKTHORN.—*Rhamnus*
 BUCKWHEAT.—*Polygonum fagopyrum*
 BUGLE.—*Ajuga reptans*
 BUGLOSS.—*Anchusa arvensis*
 BULLS AND COWS.—Wild Arum
 BULRUSH.—Cat's Tail
 BUTTER-BUR.—*Petasites vulgaris*
 BUTTERCUP.—*Ranunculus*
 CALLIOPSIS.—*Coreopsis*
 CALTROPS, WATER.—*Trapa natans*
 CAMOMILE.—*Anthemis nobilis*
 CAMPHOR.—*Cinnamomum Camphora*
 CAMPION.—Moss Campion, *Silene acaulis*, Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica*, Rose Campion, *Lychnis coronaria*.
 CANARY CREEPER.—*Tropaeolum peregrinum*.
 MYRTLE.—*Myrica cerasifera*
 CANDYTUFT.—*Iberis umbellata*
 CANTERBURY BELLS.—*Campanula Medium*
 CAPE GOOSEBERRY.—*Physalis peruviana*
 CARAWAY.—*Carum Carvi*
 CARDINAL FLOWER.—*Lobelia cardinalis*
 CARROT.—*Daucus Carota*
 CASTOR OIL PLANT.—*Ricinus communis*
 CATCHFLY.—*Silene*
 CATMINT.—*Nepeta*
 CAT'S TAIL.—*Typha latifolia*
 CEDAR.—*Cedrus*
 CELERY.—*Apium graveolens*
 CHEDDAR PINK.—*Dianthus caesius*
 CHERRY.—*Prunus Cerasus*
 CHERRY LAUREL.—*Prunus Laurocerasus*
 CHERRY PIE.—*Heliotropium*
 CHERRY PLUM.—*Prunus cerasifera*

CHESTNUT, SWEET.—*Castanea sativa*
 CHICKWEED.—*Stellaria media* (Mouse-ear, *Cerastium*)
 CHIMNEY BELLFLOWER.—*Campanula pyramidalis*
 CHINESE PALM.—*Trachycarpus excelsa*
 CHINESE PISTACHIA.—*Pistacia chinensis*
 CHRISTMAS ROSE.—*Helleborus niger*
 CHRIST'S THORN.—*Paliurus aculeatus*
 CINQUEFOIL.—*Potentilla*
 CLOVE.—*Caryophyllus aromaticus*
 CLOVER.—*Trifolium*
 COCKSPUR THORN.—*Crataegus cristagalli*
 COLTSFOOT.—*Tussilago Farfara*
 COLUMBINE.—*Aquilegia vulgaris*
 CONE FLOWER.—*Rudbeckia*
 CORN FLAG.—*Gladiolus*
 CORNFLOWER.—*Centaurea Cyanus*
 CORN MARIGOLD.—*Chrysanthemum segetum*
 COWBERRY.—*Vaccinium Vitis-Idaea*
 COW PARSNIP.—*Heracleum Sphondylium*
 COWSLIP.—*Primula veris*
 CRAB.—The wild Apple
 CRANE'S BILL.—*Geranium*
 CREPE MYRTLE.—*Lagerstroemia indica*
 CRESS.—*Lepidium sativum*
 CRESS, WATER.—*Nasturtium officinale*
 CROWFOOT.—*Ranunculus*
 CROWN IMPERIAL.—*Fritillaria Imperialis*
 CUCKOO FLOWER.—*Lychnis Flos-cuculi*
 CUCKOO PINT.—*Arum maculatum*
 CURRANT.—*Ribes*
 CYPRESS.—*Cupressus*
 DAFFODOWNDILLY.—*Narcissus Pseudonarcissus*
 DAISY.—*Bellis perennis*
 DANDELION.—*Leontodon Taraxacum*, syn. *Taraxacum officinale*
 DATE PLUM.—*Diospyros Lotus*
 DAY LILY.—*Hemerocallis*
 DEAD NETTLE.—*Lamium purpureum*
 DEODAR.—*Cedrus Deodara*
 DEVIL-IN-THE-BUSH.—*Nigella damascena*
 DEVIL'S BIT.—*Scabiosa succisa*
 DEVIL'S HERB.—*Plumbago scandens*
 DEWBERRY.—*Rubus caesius*
 DILL.—*Anethum*
 DODDER.—*Cuscuta Trifolii*
 DOGBERRY.—*Cornus sanguinea*

DOG|ROSE.—*Rosa Canina*.
 DOG'S TOOTH VIOLET.—*Erythronium denscanis*
 DOGWOOD.—*Cornus sanguinea*
 DOVEWOOD.—*Alchornea Davidii*
 DUTCHMAN'S PIPE.—*Aristolochia siphon*
 EAGLE FERN.—*Pteris aquilina*
 EARTHNUT.—*Arachis hypogaea*
 EDELWEISS.—*Leontopodium alpinum*
 EGG PLANT.—*Solanum Melongena*
 ELDER.—*Sambucus nigra*
 ELM.—*Ulmus Parvifolia*
 ENDIVE.—*Cichorium Endivia*
 EVENING PRIMROSE.—*Oenothera biennis*
 EVERGREEN OAK.—*Quercus Ilex*
 EVERGREEN THORN.—*Crataegus Pyracantha*
 EVERLASTING PEA.—*Lathyrus Latifolius*
 FAIR MAIDS OF FEBRUARY.—*Snowdrop*
 FAIR MAIDS OF FRANCE.—*Ranunculus aconitifolius flore pleno*
 FAIRY RINGS.—Circular growths of the *Agaricus arvensis*
 FALSE ACACIA.—*Robinia Pseudacacia*
 FEATHER GLASS.—*Stipa pennata*
 FEATHER HYACINTH.—*Muscari comosum*
 FENNEL FLOWER.—*Nigella*
 FEVERFEW.—*Chrysanthemum*, syn. *Pyrethrum*
 FIG MARIGOLD.—*Mesembryanthemum*
 FIRE PINK.—*Silene virginica*
 FISH BONE THISTLE.—*Chamaepeuce*
 FLAMEFLOWER.—*Kniphofia*
 FLAME LILY.—*Zephyranthes*
 FLANNEL PLANT.—*Verbascum Thapsus*
 FLAX.—*Linum*
 FLEABANE.—*Erigeron*
 FLEUR DE LIS.—*Iris*
 FLOWER OF THE WEST WIND.—*Zephyranthes*
 FOOL'S PARSLEY.—*Æthusa Cynapium*
 FORGET-ME-NOT.—*Myosotis palustris*
 FOXGLOVE.—*Digitalis purpurea*
 FRIAR'S CAP.—*Monkshood*
 FUNERAL CYPRESS.—*Cupressus funebris*
 GARDENERS' GARTERS.—*Phalaris arundinacea variegata*
 GARLAND FLOWER.—*Daphne Cneorum*
 GENTIAN.—*Gentiana*
 GERMAN CATCHFLY.—*Lychnis Viscaria*
 GILL-CREEP-BY-THE-GROUND.—*Nepeta Glechoma*
 GILLIFLOWER.—*Wallflowers*

GLASTONBURY THORN.—*Crataegus Oxyacantha praecox*
 GLOBE FLOWER.—*Trollius*
 GLOBE THISTLE.—*Echinops*
 GLORY OF THE SNOW.—*Chionodoxa*
 GOAT'S RUE.—*Galega officinalis*
 GOLD CUP.—*Ranunculus bulbosus*
 GOLDEN BELL.—*Forsythia*
 GOLDEN CHAIN.—*Laburnum*
 GOLDEN FEATHER.—*Pyrethrum*
 GOLDEN ROD.—*Solidago Virgaurea*
 GORSE.—*Ulex Europaeus*
 GRAPE HYACINTH.—*Muscari botryoides*
 GROUND IVY.—*Nepeta Glechoma*
 GROUND NUT.—*Arachis hypogaea*
 GUELDER ROSE.—*Viburnum Opulus*
 GUERNSEY LILY.—*Nerine sarniensis*
 HACKBERRY.—*Celtis crassifolia*
 HARE'S TAIL GRASS.—*Lagurus ovatus*
 HART'S TONGUE FERN.—*Scolopendrium vulgare*
 HAWTHORN.—*Crataegus Oxyaantha*
 HEDGEMAIDS.—Ground Ivy
 HEART-CLOVER.—*Medicago maculata*
 HEARTSEASE.—*Viola tricolor*
 HEATH.—*Erica*
 HEATHER.—*Erica vulgaris*
 HEAVENLY BAMBOO.—*Nandina Domestica*
 HEDGEHOG THISTLE.—*Echinocactus*
 HEDGE MUSTARD.—*Erysimum*
 HELMET FLOWER.—*Aconitum*
 HEMLOCK.—*Conium maculatum*
 HEMLOCK SPRUCE.—*Tsuga canadensis*
 HICKORY.—*Carya*
 HOLLY.—*Ilex Aquifolium*
 HOLLYHOCK.—*Althaea roses*
 HOLLY OAK.—*Quercus Ilex*
 HONESTY.—*Lunaria biennis*
 HONEY LOCUST.—*Gleditschia triacanthos*
 HONEYSUCKLE.—*Lonicera Periclymenum*
 HORNBEAM.—*Carpinus Betulus*
 HORSE CHESTNUT.—*Æsculus hippocastanum*
 HORSETAIL.—*Equisetum*
 HOTTENTOT FIG.—*Mesembryanthemum edule*
 HOUSELEEK.—*Sempervivum*
 ICE PLANT.—*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*
 INDIAN CRESS.—*Tropaeolum majus*

INDIAN PINK.—*Dianthus chinensis*
 INDIAN SHOT.—*Canna*
 ITALIAN OAK.—*Quercus Æsculus*
 IVY.—*Hedera*
 IVY-LEAVED TOADFLAX.—*Linaria Cymbalaria*
 JACOBÆALILY.—*Amaryllis*
 JACOB'S LADDER.—*Polemonium caeruleum*
 JAPAN CEDAR.—*Cryptomeria*
 JASMINE.—*Jasminum*
 JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.—*Helianthus tuberosus*
 JERUSALEM CHERRY.—*Solanum Pseudocapsicum*
 JEW'S APPLE.—*Solanum Melongena*
 JOB'S TEARS.—*Goix Lachryma-Jobi*
 JONQUIL.—*Narcissus Jonquilla*
 JOSEPH'S COAT.—*Amaranthus splendens*
 JUDAS TREE.—*Cercis siliquastrum*
 JUNE BERRY.—*Amelanchier*
 JUNO'S ROSE.—*Lilium candidum*
 JUPITER'S BEARD.—*Sempervium*
 KNOT GRASS.—*Polygonum*
 LADY FERN.—*Asplenium Filix-foemina*
 LADY'S GARTERS.—*Phalaris arundinacea*
 LADY'S MANTLE.—*Alchemilla alpina*
 LADY'S SLIPPER.—*Cypripedium Calceolus*
 LADY'S SMOCK.—*Cardamine pratensis*
 LAMB'S EAR.—*Stachys lanata*
 LARCH.—*Larix*
 LARKSPUR.—*Delphinium*
 LAUREL.—*Prunus Laurocerasus*
 LAURUSTINUS.—*Viburnum*
 LAVENDER.—*Lavandula*
 LEADWORT.—*Plumbago*
 LEMON-SCENTED VERBENA.—*Aloysia, citriodora*
 LENTILS.—Seeds of *Lens esculenta*
 LEOPARD'S BANE.—
 LEOPARD'S LILY.—
 LILAC.—*Syringa vulgaris*
 LILY.—*Lilium*
 LILY OF THE VALLEY.—*Convallaria majalis*
 LILY, WATER.—*Nymphaea alba*
 LIME TREE.—*Tilia vulgaris*
 LOCUST TREE.—*Robinia*
 LONDON PRIDE.—*Saxifraga umbrosa*
 LOTUS, SACRED.—*Nelumbium*
 LOVE-IN-A-MIST.—*Nigella damascena*

LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING.—*Amaranthus caudatus*
 MACARTNEY ROSE.—*Rosa bracteata*
 MADONNA LILY.—*Lilium candidum*
 MAIDENHAIR FERN.—*Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*
 MAIDENHAIR TREE.—*Ginkgo biloba*
 MALE FERN.—*Nephrodium Filix-mas*
 MALLOW.—*Malva*
 MANDRAKE.—*Mandragora autumnalis*
 MANGROVE.—*Rhizophora Mangle*
 MANNA ASH.—*Fraxinus Ornus*
 MAPLE.—*Acer*
 MARIGOLD.—*Tagetes*
 MARJORAM.—*Origanum Majorana*
 MARSH MALLOW.—*Althaea officinalis*
 MARSH MARIGOLD.—*Caltha palustris*
 MARTAGON.—*Lilium martagon*
 MARVEL OF PERU.—*Mirabilis Jalapa*
 MATRIMONY VINE.—*Lycium vulgare*
 MAY.—*Crataegus*
 MAY BUSH.—*Photinia arbutifolia*
 MAY FLOWER.—*Epigaea repens*
 MEADOW RUE.—*Thalictrum*
 MEADOW SAFFRON.—*Colchicum autumnale*
 MERCURY.—*Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*
 MEXICAN POPPY.—*Argemone mexicana*
 MEZEREON.—*Daphne Mezereum*
 MICHAELMAS DAISY.—*Aster*
 MIGNONETTE.—*Reseda odorata*
 MILK VETCH.—*Astragalus*
 MIMOSA TREE.—*Albizzia Julibrissin*
 MINT.—*Mentha*
 MISTLETOE.—*Viscum album*
 MOCK ORANGE.—*Philadelphus coronarius*
 MONKEY FLOWER.—*Mimulus*
 MONKEY NUT.—*Arachis hypogaea*
 MONKEY PUZZLE.—*Araucaria imbricata*
 MONTHLY ROSE.—*Rosa indica*
 MOON DAISY.—*Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*
 MORNING GLORY.—*Ipomaea*
 MOSS CAMPION.—*Silene acaulis*
 MOSS ROSE.—*Rosa centifolia muscosa*
 MOTHER OF THOUSAND.—*Saxifraga sarmentosa*
 MOURNFUL WIDOW.—*Scabiosa atropurpurea*
 MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED.—*Cerastium*
 MULBERRY.—*Morus nigra*

MUSK.—*Mimulus moschatus*
 MUSK HYACINTH.—*Muscari moschatum*
 MUSTARD.—*Sinapis alba*
 MYRTLE.—*Myrtus*
 NASTURTIUM.—*Tropaeolum*
 NECKLACE POPLAR.—*Populus deltoidea*
 NEW ZEALAND FLAX.—*Phormium tenax*
 NIGHT-SCENTED STOCK.—*Matthiola tristis*
 NIGHTSHADE, DEADLY.—*Atropa Belladonna*
 NORFOLK ISLAND PINE.—*Araucaria excelsa*
 NORWAY MAPLE.—*Acer platanoides*
 OLD MAID.—*Vinca rosea*
 OLD MAN'S BEARD.—*Clematis Vitalba*
 ONION.—*Allium Cepa*
 OPIUM POPPY.—*Papaver somniferum*
 ORCHID.—*Orchis*
 ORCHIS, BEE.—*Ophrys apifera*
 ORCHIS, FLY.—*Ophrys muscifera*
 ORCHIS, BUMBLE BEE.—*Ophrys bombilifera*
 ORCHIS, LIZARD.—*Orchis hircina*
 ORCHIS, SPIDER.—*Ophrys aranifera*
 OXEYE DAISY.—*Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*
 PAGODA TREE.—*Sophora japonica*
 PALMA CHRISTI.—*Ricinus communia*
 PAMPAS GRASS.—*Gynerium argenteum*
 PARSLEY.—*Petroselinum*
 PASQUE FLOWER.—*Anemone Pulsatilla*
 PASSION FLOWER.—*Passiflora*
 PEACH.—*Prunus persica*
 PEACOCK IRIS.—*Iris Pavonia*
 PEAR.—*Pyrus communis*
 PECAN.—*Carya Pecan*
 PENNYWORT.—*Linaria Cymbalaria*
 PERIWINKLE.—*Vinca major*
 PHEASANT'S EYE.—*Narcissus poeticus*
 PILEWORT.—*Ranunculus Ficaria*
 PITCH PINE.—*Pinus australis*
 PLANE TREE.—*Platanus*
 PLANTAIN.—*Plantago*
 PLANTAIN LILY.—*Funkia*
 PLUM.—*Prunus communis*
 PLUME POPPY.—*Bocconia cordata*
 POISON ELDER.—*Rhus veneata*
 POISON NUT.—*Strychnos nux-comica*
 POISON OAK.—*Rhus Toxicodendron*

POLYANTHUS.—*Primula variabilis*
 POMEGRANATE.—*Punica Granatum*
 POPLAR.—*Populus*
 PORTUGAL LAUREL.—*Prunus Lusitanica*
 POTATO.—*Solanum tuberosum*
 BRIDE OF INDIA.—*Melia Azederach*
 PRIEST'S CROWN.—The Dandelion
 PRIMROSE.—*Primula vulgaris*
 PRINCE'S FEATHER.—*Amaranthus hypochondriacus*
 PRIVET.—*Ligustrum Lucidum*
 QUAKING GRASS.—*Briza*
 RAGGED LADY.—*Nigella*
 RAGGED ROBIN.—*Lychnis Flos-cuculi*
 RAGWORT.—*Senecio*
 RAISIN TREE.—*Hovenia Dulcis*
 RAT'S TAIL CACTUS.—*Cereus flagelliformis*
 RED ELEPHANTS TUSKS.—*Erythrina cristi-galli*
 REED MACE.—*Typha*
 RHUBARB.—*Rheum rhaponticum*
 RIBBON FERN.—*Pteris serrulata*
 RICE.—*Oryza sativa*
 ROCK BROOM.—*Genista*
 ROCKET.—*Hesperis matronalis*
 ROCK JASMINE.—*Androsace*
 ROCK ROSE.—*Cistus*
 ROSE.—*Rosa*
 ROSE ACACIA.—*Robinia hispida*
 ROSE CAMPION.—*Lychnis*
 ROSE MALLOW.—*Lavatera trimestris*
 ROSEMARY.—*Rosmarinus*
 ROSE OF HEAVEN.—*Lychnis Cœli-Rosa*
 ROSE OF SHARON.—Aaron's. Beard
 ROSE OF THE WORLD.—*Camellia Japonica*
 ROWAN TREE.—*Pyrus Aucuparia*
 ROYAL BAY.—*Laurus nobilis*
 ROYAL FERN.—*Osmunda regalis*
 RUSH.—*Juncus*
 SAFFRON.—*Crocus sativus*
 SAGE.—*Salvia*
 ST. ANDREW'S CROSS.—*Ascyrum Crux-Andreae*
 ST. BERNARD'S LILY.—*Antericum Liliago*
 ST. GEORGE'S HERB.—*Valeriana officinalis*
 ST. JOHN'S WORT.—*Hypericum*
 ST. JOSEPH'S LILY.—*Lilium candidum*

SALLOW.—*Salix Caprea*
 SALSIFY.—*Tragopogon porrifolium*
 SANDAL WOOD.—*Santalum*
 SAVORY.—*Satureia*
 SAXIFRAGE.—*Saxifraga*
 SCARLET RUNNER.—*Phaseolus multiflorus*
 SCORZONERA.—*Scorzonera hispanica*
 SCOTCH BLUEBELL.—*Campanula rotundifolia*
 SCOTCH PINE.—*Pinus sylvestris*
 SCREW PINE.—*Pandanus*
 SCRUB OAK.—*Quercus Catesbaei*
 SEA BUCKTHORN.—*Hippophae rhamnoides*
 SEAKALE.—*Crambe maritima*
 SEA LAVENDER.—*Statice Limonium*
 SELF-HEAL.—*Prunella vulgaris*
 SENSITIVE PLANT.—*Mimosa pudica*
 SHALLOT.—*Allium ascalonicum*
 SHAMROCK.—*Trifolium*
 SHEEP LAUREL.—*Kalmia latifolia*
 SHE OAK.—*Casuarina stricta*
 SHEPHERD'S KNOT.—*Potentilla Tormentilla*
 SHEPHERD'S PURSE.—*Capsella Bursa-Pastoris*
 SHIELD FERN.—*Aspidium*
 SIBERIAN CRAB.—*Pyrus baccata*
 SILK TREE.—*Albizzia Julibrissin*
 SILVER BELL TREE.—*Halesia tetraptera*
 SILVER BERRY.—*Elaeagnus argentea*
 SILVER CEDAR.—*Juniperus Virginiana glauca*
 SILVER FIR.—*Abies pectinata*
 SLIPPERWORT.—*Calceolaria*
 SLOE.—*Prunus spinosa*
 SMOKE PLANT.—*Rhus Cotinus*
 SNAKEWEED.—*Polygonum Bistorta*
 SNAPDRAGON.—*Antirrhinum majus*
 SNAPWEED.—*Impatiens*
 SNOWBALL TREE.—*Viburnum Opulus sterile*
 SNOWBERRY.—*Symphoricarpos*
 SNOWDROP.—*Galanthus nivalis*
 SNOWDROP TREE.—*Halesia tetraptera*
 SNOWFLOWER.—*Chionanthus*
 SNOW-IN-SUMMER.—*Arabis alpina*
 SOAP ACACIA.—*Gleditsia sinensis*
 SOAPWORT.—*Saponaria*
 SOLOMON'S SEAL.—*Polygonatum multiflorum*
 SORREL.—*Rumex*

SOUTHERNWOOD.—*Artemisia Abrotanum*
 SOWBREAD.—*Cyclamen*
 SPANISH BLUEBELL.—*Scilla hispanica*
 SPANISH BROOM.—*Spartium junceum*
 SPANISH CHESTNUT.—*Castanea*
 SPEEDWELL.—*Veronica Chamaedrys*
 SPIDER LILY.—*Lycoris*
 SPINACH.—*Spinacea oleracea*
 SPINDLE TREE.—*Euonymus*
 SPIRE ILY.—*Galtonia candicans*
 SPLEENWORT.—*Asplenium*
 SPURGE FLAX.—*Daphne Mezereum*
 SPURGEWORT.—*Euphorbia*
 SQUILL.—*Scilla*
 SQUIRREL-TAIL GRASS.—*Hordeum*
 STAG'S HORN FERN.—*Platycerium alcicorne*
 STAR OF BETHLEHEM.—*Ornithogalum umbellatum*
 STARWORT.—*Aster*
 STOCK.—*Matthiola*
 STONECROP.—*Sedum acre*
 STORK'S BILL.—*Pelargonium*
 STRAWBERRY TREE.—*Arbutus Unedo*
 SUMACH.—*Rhus*
 SUNDEW.—*Drosera rotundifolia*
 SUNFLOWER.—*Helianthus*
 SUN PLANT.—*Portulaca*
 SUN ROSE.—*Helianthemum*
 SWEET ALYSSUM.—*Alyssum maritimum*
 SWEET AMBER.—*Hypericum Androsaemum*
 SWEET BAY.—*Laurus nobilis*
 SWEETBRIAR.—*Rosa rubiginosa*
 SWEET CHESTNUT.—*Castanea sativa*
 SWEET GALE.—*Myrica Gale*
 SWEET GUM.—*Liquidambar formosana*
 SWEET LIME.—*Citrus medica Limetta*
 SWEET MARJORAM.—*Origanum*
 SWEET PEA.—*Lathyrus odoratus*
 SWEET POTATO.—*Batatas edulis*
 SWEET ROCKET.—*Hesperis matronalis*
 SWEET SULTAN.—*Centaurea moschata*
 SWEET WILLIAM.—*Dianthus barbatus*
 SWORD FERN.—*Polypodium*
 SWORD LILY.—*Gladiolus*
 SYCAMORE.—*Acer Pseudo platanus*
 TALLOW SHRUB.—*Myrica cerifera*

TALLOW TREE.—*Sapium Sobiferum*
 TAMARISK.—*Tamarix*
 TARRAGON.—*Artemisia dracunculoides*
 TEA.—*Thea, theifera*
 TELEGRAPH PLANT.—*Desmodium gyrans*
 THISTLE.—*Carduus Cnicus*
 THORN.—*Crataegus*
 THORN APPLE.—*Datura Stramonium*
 THORN, CHRIST'S.—*Paliurus aculeatus*
 THRIFT.—*Armeria maritima*
 THUNDER PLANT.—*Sempervivum Tectorum*
 THYME.—*Thymus vulgaris*
 TIGER FLOWER.—*Tigridia*
 TIGER LILY.—*Lilium tigrinum*
 TOADFLAX.—*LINARIA*
 TOBACCO.—*Nicotiana Tabacum*
 TOMATO.—*Lycopersicum esculentum*
 TORCH LILY.—*Kniphofia*
 TOUCH ME NOT.—*Impatiens*
 TRAVELLER'S JOY.—*Clematis Vitalba*
 TREASURE FLOWER.—*Gazania*
 TREE CELANDINE.—*Bocconia frutescens*
 TREE MALLOW.—*Lavatera arborea*
 TREE OF HEAVEN.—*Ailantus glandulosa*
 TRIFOLIATE ORANGE.—*Poncirus Trifoliata*
 TRUMPET FLOWER.—*Bignonia*
 TUBEROSE.—*Polianthes tuberosa*
 TULIP.—*Tulipa*
 TULIP TREE.—*Liriodendron tulipifera*
 TUNG OIL TREE.—*Aleurites Fordii*
 TURNSOLE.—*Heliotrope*
 UMBRELLA PINE.—*Sciadopitys verticillata*
 VALERIAN.—*Valeriana*
 VALERIAN, GREEK.—*Polemonium caeruleum*
 VALERIAN, RED.—*Centranthus ruber*
 VENUS'S LOOKING GLASS.—*Specularia Speculum*
 VERBENA, LEMON-SCENTED.—*Lippia citriodora*
 VERVAIN.—*Verbena*
 VINE.—*Vitis*
 VIOLET, DOG.—*Viola canina*
 VIOLET, WATER.—*Hottonia palustris*
 VIRGINIAN CREEPER.—*Ampelopsis Veitchii*
 VIRGINIAN STOCK.—*Malcomia maritima*
 WALLFLOWER.—*Cheiranthus Cheirii*
 WALNUT.—*Juglans*

WATER CRESS.—*Nasturtium officinale*
WATER FLAG.—*Iris Pseudacorus*
WATER LILY.—*Nymphaea alba*
WATER SOLDIER.—*Stratiotes aloides*
WAYFARING TREE.—*Viburnum Lantana*
WEeping WILLOW.—*Salix Babylonica*
WEYMOUTH PINE.—*Pinus Strobis*
WHEAT.—*Triticum vulgare*
WHITE CYPRESS.—*Taxodium distichum*
WILD HYACINTH.—*Scilla festalis*
WILLOW.—*Salix*
WILLOW HERB.—*Epilobium*
WINTER BERRY.—*Ilex*
WINTER CHERRY.—*Physalis Alkekengi*
WINTER GREEN.—*Pyrola*
WITCH HAZEL.—*Hamamelis*
WOODBINE.—*Lonicera Periclymenum*
WOOD SORREL.—*Oxalis Acetosella*
WOOD VIOLET.—*Viola sylvatica*
WORMWOOD.—*Artemisia Absinthium*
WUTUNG TREE.—*Firmiana simplex*
WYCH ELM.—*Ulmus glabra*
YARROW.—*Achillea*
YELLOW ROCKET.—*Barbarea vulgaris*
YEW.—*Taxus*
YEW, CHINESE.—*Podocarpus*

Reference

Practical Gardening for Pleasure and Profit
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INSECT PESTS

American Blight or Woolly Aphis (*Schizoneura lanigera*) is a most destructive pest of trees, for when allowed to become established it spreads over the branches with extreme rapidity and seriously injures the tree. An attack of the American blight is indicated by the presence of white woolly tufts on the older branches. Small colonies may be destroyed during the summer by brushing them over with a little spirits of wine or a rather strong solution of some approved insecticide, and the spread of the pest during the season of growth may be arrested by spraying the trees with a paraffin emulsion sufficiently reduced in strength not to injure the foliage. Infested trees should, when at rest, be washed with hot brine and be dressed with a paraffin emulsion, care being taken to well work the liquid into the crevices of the bark and other irregularities favourable to a lodgment of the pest.

Ants, if less destructive than many other insects that find their way into the garden, are sufficiently troublesome to justify their being included among the pests. Petroleum poured into their nests will quickly dislodge them, and they may be banished from plant houses by means of pieces of coarse sponge and sugar. The pieces of sponge are laid down in suitable places and a little sugar sprinkled over them; when the ants have crowded into them, dip the sponges into water as near the boiling point as possible.

Apple Sawfly (*Tenthredo testudinea*) deposits its eggs in the partly developed flower buds, and the grubs when hatched eat their way into the fruits, which they eventually render of but little value if they do not cause them to fall prematurely.

Asparagus Beetle (*Crioceris asparagi*) is a destructive pest when present in large numbers. The female beetle deposits the eggs on the rising growth early in the season, and the caterpillars or larvæ do much injury by eating the points of the tender shoots. Some of the best means of checking the pest are syringing the plants with warm water, to which soft soap has been added at the rate of one pound to eight gallons, and then dusting the surface of the bed with soot; and dusting the growths with newly slaked lime when moist with dew.

Black Currant Gall Mite (*Phytoptus ribis*).—This pest may be kept under by picking off the infested buds during the winter months and burning them, and these buds can be readily seen by reason of their swollen appearance. If the bushes are badly infested cut them down to within a few inches of the ground and dress the surface with caustic lime. By the removal of individual buds, cutting the bushes down at intervals of two or three years, and liberal manuring, the pest can be held in check.

Bean Aphis, or Black Dolphin (*Aphis rumicis*), frequently destroys the crop of broad and long pod beans when allowed to multiply unchecked. The attack invariably commences at the top of the stems, and if the tops are cut off and burnt immediately the small colonies are seen, little further trouble will be occasioned by the attack. Dusting soot on the plants and syringing with soapsuds will be useful, but these applications should be supplementary to the removal of the tops.

Carrot Fly (*Psila rosa*) is of much interest, as illustrating the great value of preventive measures, for when the attack has commenced, little can be done to prevent serious damage to the crop. Happily the attack of the carrot fly can be prevented by adopting very simple remedies. It has a very strong objection to the odour of paraffin, and if a quart of this is well mixed with a barrowful of wood ashes and the ashes used as a surface dressing immediately after sowing, and a second application made when the plants are two or three inches high, but little damage will be done to the crop by the grubs of this fly. Ground that is much infested should have a liberal dressing of gas lime early in the winter and then afterwards be deeply dug or trenched, the surface soil in which the pupæ are hibernating being buried in the bottom of the trench.

Celery Fly (*Tephritis onopordinis*) affords another proof of the importance of prevention in dealing with insect pests. This fly, like the one immediately preceding it, has a dislike for paraffin, and spraying the plants at intervals with a weak paraffin wash will prevent the lodgment of the female insect upon the leaves, and the consequent deposit of the eggs under the epidermis. A mixture of newly slaked lime and soot, in equal proportions scattered over the leaves when damp, will also assist in preventing the flies settling upon the leaves.

Cockroaches and Beetles.—These offensive and injurious pests may be destroyed in considerable numbers by a mixture of honey and arsenic placed in small quantities on small pieces of crock in their haunts. Phosphorus paste may be used for destroying them, but it is important in the use of this preparation and arsenic mixture not to put them where household pets are likely to eat them.

Codlin Moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*) causes considerable damage annually to the apple crop, and is a difficult pest to contend with. Trees of which the fruit is damaged by the caterpillars or larvæ of this moth should have the bark of the trunk and main branches scraped during the winter, and then dressed with a soft soap and paraffin wash. It will also be advisable to spray the trees with Paris green soon after the flowers have fallen, a suitable strength being four ounces to forty gallons of water.

Crane Fly or Daddy Long Legs (*Tipula oleracea*) is well known by reason of the distinctive character of its large brownish grubs.

These frequently do much damage to lawns and grass land generally, and destroy many plants of cabbages, cauliflowers, Brussels sprouts, and other closely allied vegetables. Heavy rolling is the best course of procedure where leaves are infested with the grubs, and in the kitchen garden large numbers may be caught by means of traps consisting of slices of potatoes fixed to a skewer and buried in the soil a few inches below the surface. When a cauliflower, broccoli or other plant of allied vegetables is seen to flag, after it has become established, the soil should be removed from about it, for the grub which has eaten through the stem and caused the flagging will be found just below the surface, and within an inch or so the plant.

Diamond-Back Moth (*Cerostoma xyiostella*).—The caterpillars frequently do much damage to the turnip and other cruciferous crops. The course to pursue in checking their ravages is to top-dress the land with superphosphate of lime to stimulate growth, and to dust the plants with soot on newly slaked lime when the leaves are moist with dew.

Ermine Moth (*Hyponometa padellus*).—One of the most troublesome of the pests with which cultivators of hardy fruits have to contend. The caterpillars which destroy the leaves of apple, hawthorn, plum and other fruit tree may be checked by spraying with a paraffin wash. Large numbers may be destroyed by cutting off the nests in which they congregate, and throwing them into a vessel containing brine or a paraffin mixture.

Gooseberry and Currant Sawfly (*Nematus ribesi*).—The caterpillars of this sawfly make their appearance on the leaves of gooseberry and currant bushes, and quickly destroy them if repressive measures are not adopted. Bushes known to be attacked should be examined in April, and leaves on which eggs have been deposited or have clusters of caterpillars should be removed and burnt. Dusting with soot or hellebore powder when the foliage is damp will destroy large numbers, but hellebore powder is a deadly poison, and must not be used for several weeks before it is intended to gather fruit. The caterpillars on attaining their full size bury themselves in the soil immediately below the surface, where they change into chrysalis, and the last brood remains in the ground during the winter. Consequently the latter may be destroyed by removing the surface soil during the winter to a depth of three inches, and burying it in a deep hole.

Lackey Moth (*Bombyx neustria*).—The caterpillars of this moth are very destructive to the foliage of fruit trees, and, like those of the Ermine moth, congregate in webs which they enlarge as increased space is required. These should be cut off and dropped into a vessel containing brine or some other mixture that will kill them. Spraying the trees with Paris green as soon as an attack is perceived will also be useful in checking the ravages of the caterpillars.

Magpie Moth (*Abraxus grossulariata*).—When the leaves fall they take up their quarters among them or in the leaves hanging upon the branches for the winter. Therefore by gathering up the leaves under the bushes and on the branches and burning them large numbers of the caterpillars may be destroyed.

Mealy Bug (*Coccus adonidum*) may be described as one of the most obnoxious and injurious pests that attack plants under glass. Individual colonies should be dislodged with a small brush that has been dipped in some suitable insecticide. Infested plants should be dipped or sprayed with some good preparation of as high a strength as can be used without injury to the foliage. Fir-tree oil, and lemon-tree oil are suitable preparations.

Onion Fly (*Anthomyia ceparum*).—As in the case of the carrot fly, it is necessary to resort to preventive measures. When the crop is liable to attack the soil should be kept well about the plants to prevent the deposit of the eggs on the base. Wood ashes or sand to which paraffin has been added at the rate of one quart to each bushel, scattered between the rows, will help to keep the female fly away. Sowing in autumn instead of spring is desirable on light land where the onion crop is especially liable to attack.

Pear-tree Oyster-Scale (*Aspidiotis ostreæformis*).—When this scale insect is allowed to extend without check it will cover the branches and spread over the fruits, and render it unfit for the table. It can be readily kept under by scraping and well washing the branches during the winter, using hot water and a little soft soap. Then apply a dressing of Gishurst Compound at the rate of four ounces to the gallon of water, or with a paraffin emulsion of suitable strength. The latter may be used of a greater strength on the old branches than for the young wood.

Plum Aphis (*Aphis pruni*) and the Hop Aphis (*Phorodon humuli*) are both injurious to plum trees, and should be kept under. Thorough washing with clear water will impose an effectual check, as will two or three sprayings with a wash of soft soap and quassia.

Slug Worm (*Selandria atra*).—The larvae of the pear sawfly do considerable damage to the leaves of cherry and pear trees by feeding upon the upper surface of the leaf, frequently consuming the soft portion. The best means of encompassing their destruction is to dust the foliage with quicklime three or four times at intervals of three days. Single applications, or applications at long intervals, are of but little use. Syringing with lime water to which a little soft soap has been added will be found useful, but the dustings are the most effectual.

Turnip Flea Beetle (*Haltica Nemorum*) is a destructive pest in dry seasons, frequently destroying the whole crop. Good cultivation

is an important factor in lessening the damage from the attacks of this pest, but it is not sufficient, and therefore the crop should, when in the seed leaf, be occasionally dusted with soot or lime early in the morning, when the leaves are wet with dew.

Turnip Fly (*Aphis rapæ*).—This may be described as a pest so troublesome in dry seasons as to justify prompt measures being taken to keep it in check. Sprinkling with a weak solution of tobacco juice and soft soap, or a mixture of paraffin and water will be effectual. The former is prepared by mixing seven pounds of soft soap and a quarer of a pint of tobacco with twenty-five gallons of water, and the paraffin should be used at the rate of two wineglassfuls to three gallons of water. Apply the preparations with a water can to which a fine rose has been affixed.

Winter Moth (*Cheimatobia brumata*).—The caterpillars of this moth are very voracious, and when present in large numbers quickly denude the trees of their foliage. The female moths are wingless, and crawl up the trunks of the trees, and to prevent their doing this, grease bands should be put round the trunks early in October, and a few feet from the ground. First put a band of grease-proof paper round the tree, and over this place a second band liberally smeared with cart grease of good quality and free from tar. Spraying the trees with Paris green at the rate of five ounces to one gallon of water is very destructive to the caterpillars. As Paris green is a deadly poison it must be handled with care.

Wireworm (*Elatér Lineatus*).—The grubs of the click beetle, popularly known as wireworms, when numerous, are very destructive to numerous crops. The best means of preventing their doing much damage in gardens is to trap them in pieces of potatoes, which should be buried a few inches below the surface. The traps must be examined at intervals of two or three days, and all that are caught should be dropped into strong brine.

USEFUL GARDEN RECIPES

AMMONIACAL COPPER CARBONATE.—Copper carbonate, 1 oz.; ammonia solution, enough to dissolve the copper; water, 9 gallons. The copper carbonate is best dissolved in large bottles, when it will keep indefinitely, and it should be diluted with water as required. It may be used for the same purposes as the Bordeaux mixture.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.—Copper sulphate, 6 pounds; quicklime, 4 pounds; water, 40 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least four gallons, so that it is just covered by the water. Use an

earthen or wooden vessel. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water; then mix the two, and add enough water to make 40 gallons. It is ready for immediate use. Apply for moulds, mildews, and all fungoid diseases.

CHRYSANTHEMUM RUST.—To prevent this disease spray the plants occasionally during the spring and summer with a solution of sulphide of potassium of the strength represented by half an ounce to the gallon of water.

CLUB ROOT is a disease caused by the fungus known as *Plasmodiophora brassicae*, and there is scarcely any remedy for the disease. To prevent its appearance give the land to be planted with cabbage, turnip, or similar crops, a good dressing of gas lime—about two tons per acre. Let the land be thoroughly aerated during winter. Where gas lime is not readily obtainable use crushed or slaked lime in rather larger proportions.

COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION.—Copper sulphate, 1 pound; water, 15 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water, and when this has been done it will be ready for use. This should never be applied to foliage, but must be used as a winter dressing before the buds break. For fruit trees use 25 gallons of water. It is useful for all kinds of fungoid diseases.

FLOWER GUM, so useful for dropping into the centre of cut flowers that, like the pelargoniums, quickly shed their petals, is made by dissolving white shellac in spirits of wine or methylated spirits. Pound the shellac quite fine and put in a stone jar and mix with it the spirit and well shake the two up. Place near the fire and shake the jar at intervals until the shellac is dissolved. Use a camel's-hair brush and keep it in the liquid to prevent it becoming hard and useless.

GUM AND GLUE.—Gum for the herbarium is made by taking gum arabic, two parts, mixing with it one part of brown sugar; or a mixture of gum arabic and gum tragacanth may be employed. Glue that is not affected by damp is made by soaking four parts of glue in sixteen parts of water, adding three quarts of gum arabic and nine parts of sugar candy. Ordinary liquid glue may be prepared by putting two pounds pale glue of finest quality into about one quart of water. After it has cooled down, add seven ounces of commercial nitric acid.

GRAFTING CLAY is made with tough clay, adding to it at about one-ninth its bulk of horse droppings or short straw, this being well mixed with the clay. Knead well together, damping the whole to make the clay work well. Any excess of moisture will pass off. If the mixing is done some time before the clay is ready for use, it should be placed in an airy shed out of the reach of frost.

GRAFTING WAX is a useful preparation to heal tree wounds or to take the place of grafting clay. The principal ingredients are beeswax, resin, black or Burgundy pitch, and suet, to which are added turpentine, flowers of sulphur, and ochre. This preparation is melted over a fire and with practice comes expertness in judging the proper quantities to use. A mixture now much used in the best nurseries is prepared as follows: First melt together resin, 2 lb. 12 oz.; Burgundy pitch, 1 lb. 11 oz.; then melt 9 oz. of suet. Pour the melted suet into the mixture of resin and Burgundy pitch, stirring it well, adding also 18 oz. of red ochre, in small quantities. Apply the preparation in a tepid condition, and not too solid. A spirit lamp or something of this kind will bring it into this condition. Apply with a brush or a stick with a rag at the end.

HELLEBORE.—Fresh white hellebore, 1 ounce; water, 3 gallons. Apply when thoroughly mixed; for caterpillars and insects which chew. This is destructive to the caterpillars of the gooseberry saw-fly, but in consequence of its being poisonous it should only be used during the early stages of growth.

LIQUID MANURE is an important aid in high-class culture of plants, fruits, and flowers, but the cultivator must be careful not to use it of too high a degree of strength. A useful stimulant is prepared with guano, soot, and water. Put twelve gallons of water into an old cask or tub, and in this one pound of guano and half a peck of soot. Well stir the water when the guano and soot are first put into it, and again the next day, allowing the mixture to stand until it becomes quite clear, when it is ready for use. If a rather strong stimulant is required, the liquid is used as it is taken from the tub, but if a moderate strength only is desired, add water to it to the proportion of one gallon to every two gallons of the liquid. A liquid made from animal manures is very effective. In dealing with cow manures, sheep, or horse droppings, to prevent sediment on the soil, put the manure in a coarse bag. About half a bushel of manure should be placed into twenty gallons of water, or a bushel into forty gallons. The bag containing the manure should be placed in the butt, and water poured upon it. When the supply formed by the water first poured in has been used, fill the vessel again with water, and well stir the bag two or three times at somewhat long intervals. Sulphate of ammonia is excellent, but requires careful using, and only when the pots are full of roots. One tablespoonful in four gallons of water will be sufficient.

LONDON PURPLE.—London purple, 1 pound; water, 250 gallons. A compound of arsenic of the same proportion as Paris green, but cheaper; it is more caustic, and should be applied with the lime or the Bordeaux mixture. For the destruction of caterpillars and insects which chew. A little glue or flour paste may be added to cause it to adhere better.

MILDEW, TO DESTROY.—So many of the occupants of the garden are liable to injury from the disease popularly known as mildew, that it is a matter of primary importance for the cultivators to be acquainted with an efficient and inexpensive remedy. Dusting the foliage with flowers of sulphur immediately there are indications of mildew is a very good remedy, but spraying with a solution of potassium sulphide is more effectual, and therefore preferable. The solution should consist of half an ounce of potassium sulphide dissolved in a gallon water; the potassium sulphide readily dissolves in hot water, which should be allowed to cool before the solution is used for spraying. This is one of the best of the fungicides for use, as it is efficient, and does not produce the whitewash effect characteristic of Bordeaux mixture.

MOSS AND LICHEN ON FRUIT TREES is generally indicative of poor soil and lack of good cultivation. Scrap the trunks clothed with these growths, but do not injure the bark. Thoroughly cultivate the land and see that it is well drained, enriching it with suitable manure. A good spraying with Bouillie Bordelaise when the trees are dormant will destroy moss and lichen as well as numerous other pests attacking fruit trees, but spraying with the caustic soda solution recommended as a winter dressing for fruit trees is considered preferable.

PARAFFIN or KEROSENE EMULSION.—Hard soap, 8 ounces; boiling water, 1 gallon; kerosene, 2 gallons. Dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene, and churn with a pump for five or ten minutes. Dilute ten to fifteen times before applying. For insects which suck plant sap, as aphids; also cabbage caterpillars, and all insects which have soft bodies, it is one of the most valuable insecticides when carefully used.

PARIS GREEN.—Paris green (a compound of arsenic), 1 pound; water, 250 gallons. If this mixture is to be used upon fruit trees, 1 pound of quicklime should be added. Repeated applications will injure most foliage unless lime is added. Paris green and Bordeaux can be applied together with perfect safety. The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris green loses all its caustic properties. To be used for the destruction of caterpillars and insects which chew, as, for instance, "wood lice." Paris green is preferable to London purple, and it should be purchased in the form of paste, as it is less dangerous in use than the powder. It is a deadly poison and should therefore be kept under lock and key and carefully handled.

QUASSIA SOLUTION is an excellent remedy for greenfly and many other insects attacking plants, especially those grown under glass. Soak half a pound of quassia chips in two gallons of cold

water for a few hours, then bring the whole to the boil, and allow it to boil for about ten minutes; strain off the liquid, and while still hot add to it half a pound of soft soap, stirring this in thoroughly. After syringing affected plants with this mixture, allow a quarter of an hour to elapse, and then syringe them with clear tepid water.

SHADINGS FOR PLANT HOUSES.—Movable blinds are preferable to washes for shading plant houses, but where blinds cannot be procured other means must be adopted. An excellent light wash is prepared with newly slaked lime, whitening, and skin milk. The whitening and lime are mixed together in equal proportions, and enough milk is, as in the case of the green mixture, added to make it of the consistency of paint.

WEEDS ON WALKS may be destroyed by a good "weed killer," which is now readily obtainable, but it is important to handle it carefully and keep under lock and key. The old custom of dressing with agricultural salt has much to recommend it. The application must be made on a fine dry day, as the salt is then more destructive, and not likely to be washed to the sides of the walk. The middle of May is a good time to give the application, and one dressing will usually suffice, but if necessary, give a second towards the end of the summer. In the case of walks with live edgings, the salt must not be spread within seven or eight inches of the edge, and it should be distributed over the surface in sufficient quantity to form a thin layer.

LOUDON'S RULES FOR GARDENERS

Perform every operation in the proper season and in the best manner.

Complete every operation consecutively; never, if possible, perform one operation in such a manner as to render another operation necessary. When called off from one job, leave your tools and work in an orderly manner.

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In leaving off work, make a temporary finish, clean your tools and carry them to the tool house.

Never do that in the garden which can be done equally well in the reserve garden.

Never pass a weed without pulling it up if time permits.

In gathering flowers take away the dead as well as the good ones.

Let no plant ripen seeds unless they are required for some purpose and remove all parts which are in a state of decay.

TO REMOVE WEEDS FROM PATHWAYS

Salt.

Boil one pound of salt in a gallon of water and apply hot.

Lime and Sulphur.

Boil 20 pounds of quicklime and 2 pounds of Sulphur in 10 gallons of water; allow to settle and use clear liquid.

Oil of Vitriol.

Add one ounce of carbolic acid to one gallon of water and apply the evening after a hot day.

Arsenite of Soda.

Boil 1 pound of powdered arsenic in 3 gallons of water, keep stirring while boiling. Add 7 gallons of cold water and 2 pounds of crushed soda—boil again and apply in dry weather.

Carbolic Acid.

Add one ounce of carbolic acid to one gallon of water and apply. All mixtures should be used with great care.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE SUBSOIL WATER LEVELS MADE DURING THE DRY SEASON. OCTOBER, 1913

Included as Appendix 2 in the report of a Sub-Committee appointed to investigate fruit grown in 1913. The Sub-Committee being Philip Peebles, Esq., Dr. E. L. Marsh and J. H. Teesdale, Esq.

	Ground Level	Water Level	Bottom of pit.
North Szechuen Road.			
Opposite Swimming Bath	12.56	3.46	3.06
Baikal Road.			
At junction of Washing Road	12.04	5.95	4.93
Bubbling Well Road.			
At St. George's Hotel ..	15.92	5.58	5.08
Siccawei Road.			
Near Hungjao Road	12.17	7.11	5.01

Levels are above Conservancy zero. Minimum low water Level.
Pits open for about 18 hours.

High Water Mark. Ordinary Spring Tides 11.36.

60th
SPRING
FLOWER SHOW

WATER LEVELS, 1935

By courtesy of Messrs. H. E. Denny and W. O. Barrington.

	Depth from road level to bottom of hole	Depth from road level to surface of water
Holes open for 24 hours		
Changpin Road West of Kiaochow Road	8 feet	3 feet
Wei-hai-wei Road near Chungking Road	6 feet	3 feet 3 inches

SALES SECTION

A section will be set apart at Flower Shows for the sale of presented plants, etc., and members are requested to notify the Hon. Secretary of any plants which they are willing to present to the Society for sale in this section.

The Hon. Secretary will arrange for the collection of plants if members so desire and all proceeds from sales will be credited to the Horticultural Society.

PLANT EXCHANGE

Members of the Society who are desirous of exchanging plants are requested to notify the Hon. Secretary of their requirements in writing on or before the undernoted dates:—

March 10

June 15

September 15

December 15

Lists will be prepared on the above dates and these will be circulated to members who may then make their own arrangements for the exchange of stock.

60th SPRING FLOWER SHOW

May 16 and 17, 1936

Members' Competitions.

Class 1.—Group of 6 Flowering Plants.

For the best group of six plants in flower in not less than three distinct kinds.

1st Prize	...	..	..	..	..	..	\$8.00
2nd „	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
3rd „	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.00

Class 2.—Group of Specimen Plants.

For the most artistically arranged group of flowering and foliage Plants in variety. The group to include not less than 20 plants.

1st Prize—The “Sir Peter Grain” Perpetual Challenge Trophy and \$10.00

2nd „ —\$8.00

3rd „ —\$5.00

Regulation governing the “Sir Peter Grain” Perpetual Challenge Trophy.

Exhibitors winning the “Sir Peter Grain” Perpetual Challenge Trophy are required to sign a receipt at the time of receiving the trophy and give an undertaking to return the trophy to the Hon. Secretary of the Society not later than 10 days previous to the advertised date of the next Flower Show subsequent to that at which he was awarded the trophy.

On the return of the trophy to the Hon. Secretary the successful exhibitor will receive a small Silver Replica of same, suitably inscribed.

Class 3.—Cut Flower Section. Sweet Peas—6 Vases.

For the best 6 bunches of Sweet Peas in distinct varieties representing 6 different colour schemes, each bunch to contain not less than 12 and not more than 20 sprays. The National Sweet Pea Society's Medal will be awarded to the most successful Competitor in this Class.

NOTE:—No Medal will be awarded to this Class unless there are at least 6 Exhibits.

1st Prize—National Sweet Pea Society's Medal and \$8.00

2nd „ —\$5.00

3rd „ —\$3.00

Class 4.—Sweet Peas—4 Vases.

For the best 4 vases of Sweet Peas, one variety in each vase, each vase to contain 12 to 20 sprays. Only 4 vases may be submitted.

- 1st Prize—\$3.00
- 2nd „ —\$2.00
- 3rd „ —\$1.00

Class 5.—Sweet Peas.

For the most artistic floral arrangement of Sweet Peas, their own foliage only to be used.

The flowers may be arranged in any artistic manner. Novelty of arrangement combined with artistic effect will be given consideration on awarding the prize.

- 1st Prize—\$3.00
- 2nd „ —\$2.00
- 3rd „ —\$1.00

Class 6.—Roses—12 Blooms.

For the best collection of 12 blooms in vases in 6 varieties. Not more than one bloom to be shown in each vase.

- 1st Prize—The National Rose Society's Medal and \$8.00
- 2nd „ —\$5.00
- 3rd „ —\$3.00

NOTE:—In this Class no medal will be awarded unless there are at least 6 Exhibits.

Class 7.—Basket or Bowl of cut Roses

One Basket or Bowl of cut Roses not more than 12 blooms; Rose foliage only to be used.

Baskets, if used, to be without handles and not to exceed 14 inches inside diameter or be more than 9 inches deep.

- 1st Prize—\$3.00
- 2nd „ —\$2.00
- 3rd „ —\$1.00

Class 8.—6 Blooms of Roses

For the best collection of 6 blooms in vases in 3 varieties: not more than one bloom to be shown in each vase.

- 1st Prize—\$5.00
- 2nd „ —\$3.00
- 3rd „ —\$2.00

Class 9.—Pansies.—30 Blooms.

For the best 30 blooms in not less than 6 varieties. Violas may be included.

1st Prize—\$3.00

2nd „ —\$2.00

3rd „ —\$1.00

Class 10.—Stocks.—6 Spikes.

For the best 6 spikes of Stocks, arranged in a Bowl.

1st Prize—\$3.00

2nd „ —\$2.00

3rd „ —\$1.00

Class 11.—Hardy Annuals or Perennials.—8 Vases

For the best collection of not more than 8 vases in not less than 8 varieties, of hardy Annuals or Perennials.

1st Prize—\$5.00

2nd „ —\$3.00

3rd „ —\$2.00

Class 12.—Hardy Annuals or Perennials—4 vases

For the best collection of not more than 4 vases in not less than 4 varieties of Hardy Annuals or Perennials.

1st Prize—\$3.00

2nd „ —\$2.00

3rd „ —\$1.00

Class 13.—Basket or Bowl of cut Flowers.

For the most artistic arrangement of cut flowers in a bowl or basket.

1st Prize—\$3.00

2nd „ —\$2.00

3rd „ —\$1.00

Class 14.—Vase of cut Flowers.

For the most artistic arrangement of cut flowers in a vase.

1st Prize—\$3.00

2nd „ —\$2.00

3rd „ —\$1.00

CACTUS SECTION

Class 15.

For the most artistically arranged collection of not less than 15 varieties of Cactus.

- 1st Prize—Society's Silver Medal and \$8.00
- 2nd „ —\$6.00
- 3rd „ —\$4.00

Class 16.—Phyllocactus.

- 1st Prize—\$2.00
- 2nd „ —\$1.00
- 3rd „ —\$0.50

Class 17.—Cereus.

- 1st Prize—\$2.00
- 2nd „ —\$1.00
- 3rd „ —\$0.50

Class 18.—Epiphyllum.

- 1st Prize—\$2.00
- 2nd „ —\$1.00
- 3rd „ —\$0.50

Class 19.—Opuntia.

- 1st Prize—\$2.00
- 2nd „ —\$1.00
- 3rd „ —\$0.50

Class 20.—Any other variety.

- 1st Prize—\$2.00
- 2nd „ —\$1.00
- 3rd „ —\$0.50

CHILDREN'S COMPETITION—OPEN

Class 21.—Vases. (Open to children under eight years of age)

- 1st Prize—\$3.00
- 2nd „ —\$2.00
- 3rd „ —\$1.00

Class 22.—Vases. (Open to children over eight and under fifteen years of age)

1st Prize—\$3.00

2nd „ —\$2.00

3rd „ —\$1.00

Class 23.—Decorated Flower Bowl or Basket. (Open to children under eight years of age)

1st Prize—\$3.00

2nd „ —\$2.00

3rd „ —\$1.00

Class 24.—Decorated Flower Bowl or Basket. (Open to children over eight and under fifteen years of age)

1st Prize—\$3.00

2nd „ —\$2.00

3rd „ —\$1.00

NOTE:—Competitors in the children's competitions are required to arrange their flowers and foliage without assistance from adults.

NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS CLASSES

Class 25 to 27 are open to all Nurserymen and Florists.

Class 25.—Group of specimen plants.

For the most artistically arranged group of flowering and foliage plants in variety.

The group to occupy not less than 50 and not more than 80 square feet of floor space.

1st Prize.—The Society's Certificate of Merit and \$10.00

2nd „ —\$8.00

3rd „ —\$5.00

Class 26.—Four plants for table decoration; four distinct varieties; pots not to exceed 6 inches.

1st Prize—The Society's Certificate of Merit and \$5.00

2nd „ —\$3.00

3rd „ —\$2.00

Class 27.—Basket of Flowers.

For the most artistic arrangement of cut flowers and flowering plants in a basket; Some part of the basket must rest on the staging; The top of any tubes or flower holders used must not be more than two inches above the rim of the basket; The flowers must not all face one way.

1st Prize—The Society's Certificate of Merit and \$5.00

2nd „ —\$3.00

3rd „ —\$2.00

OPEN CLASS SPRING FLOWER SHOW

Decorated Dinner Tables.

Professional Gardeners and Native Servants excluded.

This is an open competition. Those wishing to compete should notify the Hon. Secretary in good time so that arrangements may be made and Tables (of which there is only a limited number) reserved.

Condition.—The Table considered the best shall be voted for by the Public attending the Exhibition.

Voting Papers for this purpose will be attached to the entrance tickets which will be sold at the door.

Any floral aids such as wire, lead, moss, etc., can be used but as far as possible they should be hidden.

Table centres, mats, silks, etc., may be used and appointments such as candlesticks, menu holders, etc., are allowed. There are no restrictions as to kind or form of flower holders for vases.

It is immaterial whether the flowers are grown by the Exhibitor or purchased; the tables will be supplied by the Society all the same size, and measure 6 ft. x 4 ft.

Each Exhibitor must bring her own tablecloth, vases, etc., and whatever appointments she wishes to use. Special attention is drawn to the new rule, that the tables must be arranged and the competitors have left the Hall by 10.30 a.m.

Note.—As this competition is open to the Public criticism, it is hoped that Visitors will use their judgment according to the merits of each individual Table.

Points to be remembered when voting

Simplicity and artistic arrangement of the flowers.

Harmony of colours.

1st Prize—10.00 and the Society's Small Silver Medal

2nd „ —\$5.00

3rd „ —\$3.00

MEMBERS' COMPETITION

PLANTS IN POTS

In the following classes the prizes are:

1st prize \$2.00, 2nd prize \$1.00, 3rd prize \$0.50.

Where not otherwise specified only one plant may be entered for each class. Pots except in Class 27 must not exceed 10 ins. diameter.

CLASS

1. Antirrhinum White shades 白色龍口花
2. „ Yellow „ 黃色
3. „ Pink „ 粉紅色
4. „ Red „ 紅色
5. Amaryllis (Large) 大百子蓮
6. Amaryllis (Small) 小百子蓮
7. Abutilon 落花燈
8. Aquilegia 樓斗菜, 又名東洋牡丹
9. Azalea pink 杜鵑花, 粉紅色
10. Azalea rose and white 杜鵑花, 玫瑰色及白色
11. Azalea crimson 杜鵑花, 大紅色
12. Begonia hardy 海棠花木本
13. Begonia Tuberous, single, light shades
單代塊根海棠又名必過年淺色種
14. Begonia Dark shades 深色種
15. Begonia Tuberous, double, any colour
雙代塊根海棠又名必過年無論何種
16. Begonia Coccinea 猪耳必過年
17. „ Sempervirens 鐵梗海棠又名必過年
18. „ Lloydii
19. Bougainvillea 三角花
20. Clematis 鐵秀蓮
21. Calceolaria 荷色花
22. Chrysanthemum Annual 四季菊
23. Carnations, Red 康內生(又名九菜洛陽)紅色

24. „ Pink 淡紅色
25. „ Yellow 黃色
26. „ Cream 淡芙蓉色
27. „ Striped 有花紋辨
28. Cyperus alternifolias 水棕竹
29. Coleus 老少年
30. Canterbury Bells 小底中花
31. Delphinium 飛草燕 又名蘿荷花
32. Dahlias 大莉花
33. Euphorbia 虎刺
34. Fuchsia, Single, Red and Purple
35. Fuchsia, Red and White 紅色與白色
36. „ Long Flowered 長此孕種
37. Foxglove 大底中
38. Gloxinia 落雪年
39. Geraniums, Climbing, any colour 爬藤述蘭紅無論何色
40. Geraniums, Scented 香草
41. „ Double, Red 高脚雙代述蘭紅紅色
42. „ White 白色
43. „ Pink 粉紅色
44. „ Salmon 猪色
45. „ and other colour 無論何色
46. „ Single, White 高種單代述蘭紅白色
47. „ Pink 粉紅色
48. „ Red 紅色
49. „ any other colour 無論何色
50. Heliotrope, Dark coloured variety 雙代洋海棠深色種
51. Heliotrope, Light coloured variety 淺色種
52. One Hardy Flowering Shrub 一棵木本開花花樹
53. One Hardy Flowering Climber 一棵木本開花爬花樹
54. Hollyhock any colour 蜀葵花不論何色
55. Ipomae 山芋花
56. Impatiens 新種逢仙花

57. Jasmine 茉莉花
58. Lobelia, White 綠白蓮白色
59. „ Blue 藍色
60. Lilium Longiflorum 卷丹又名白百合
61. Lilium Brownii 黃百合
62. Lantana 臭秀球
63. Linum 亞麻類
64. Lonicera 金銀籐花
65. Marguerite 蓬好花
66. Mimulus 龍首花
67. Mesembryanthemum 珠鑽草花
68. Maurandya 熱帶地方之盆景
69. Monstera deliciosa 蓬萊蕉
70. Nicotiana 烟葉子花
71. Nasturtiums, Climbing, Dark variety
高種爬藤旱荷深色種
72. Nasturtiums, Light variety 淺色種
73. Nasturtiums, Dwarf, Dark variety
矮種爬藤旱荷深色種
74. Nasturtiums, Light variety 淺色種
75. Orchids, 4 in variety 蘭花一種四裸
76. Pelargoniums, Red 矮箕毛葉述蘭紅紫紅色
77. „ Purple 紫色
78. „ White 白色
79. „ Pink 粉紅色
80. Poppy 薔粟花
81. Phlox Drummondii 佛綠絲
82. Pansy 蝴蝶花
83. Pomegranate 石榴色
84. Petunia 喇叭花
85. Poinsettia 象牙紅
86. Ranunculus 芹菜色
87. Rose, Bush, Crimson 矮箕薔薇大紅色

88. Rose, Bush, Red 紅色
89. „ „ White 白色
90. „ „ Pink 粉紅色
91. „ „ Any other colour 無論何色
92. Rose Climbing or pillar (light) 淺色爬藤薔薇
93. Rose Climbing or pillar (dark) 深色爬藤薔薇
94. Rose standard any variety 各種立本薔薇花
95. Salvia farinacea 紅花撒爾亞又名鼠尾草
96. Streptocarpus 俗名喇叭花
97. Scirpus 茺蒲
98. Solanum 月葛荳
99. Spiraea 鈔羅
100. Sweet William 石竹洛陽
101. Syringa 楊梅花
102. Sweet Peas, any variety growing in pots or tubs.
小寒花無論種在盆內或桶內者
103. Tobacco 烟葉花
104. Verbena 佛平南

FERNS AND FOLIAGE PLANTS

105. Adiantum cuneatum 圓葉軟梗美人粉
106. „ Capillus Veneris 宜昌鐵梗美人粉
107. „ caudatum 爬藤美人粉
108. „ gracillimum 細種美人粉
109. „ Farleyense 林眼葉美人粉
110. „ macrophyllum 大種鐵梗林眼葉美人粉
111. „ Pacottii 雙台圓葉山草
112. Asplenium nidus 烏窠山草
113. Nephrolepis Boston Fern 半雙台野鷄毛山草
114. Nephrolepis Todeoides 雙台野鷄毛山草
115. Pteris 鳳尾草
116. Platycerium alcicorne 鹿角山草
117. Specimen Fern on Rockwork Stump or otherwise
山草種在砂石上者或其他各種

118. Tree Fern 鐵粒粉
119. Group of six Ferns
 - 1st Prize—\$5.00
 - 2nd „ —\$3.00
 - 3rd- „ —\$2.00
120. Asparagus Nanus 粗種蘆笋山草
121. „ „ Sprengeri 硬梗蘆笋山草
122. „ „ other forms 他種蘆笋山草
123. Aralia
124. Abutilon Thompsoni 落花燈
125. Authurium crystalinum 象耳草
126. Araucaria 塔松樹
127. Aspidistra 青捏葉
128. Aucuba japonica 東洋白蒲棗樹
129. Begonia Rex 豬耳海棠又名豬耳必過年
130. Croton 五彩克蘿墩
131. Cyperus Alternifolius 水棕竹
132. Cinnamomum 玉桂樹又名樟類
133. Cycas 鐵樹
134. Decorative Grasses 青草
135. Draceana 紅竹
136. Ficus elastica, Rubber Plant 橡皮樹
137. Fatsia japonica 東洋山梧桐
138. Funkia 紫鶴花又名白鶴花
139. Hanging fern 空懸山草
140. Hardy Foliage Shrub 木本紫花樹
141. „ Pine 木本松
142. Grevillea robusta 麻木又名艾蓬葉樹
143. Liriope minor 小門冬草
144. „ „ maxima 大門冬草
145. Lycium chinense 枸杞籐
146. Lycopodium 石松
147. Palm Caryota mitis 林眼棕

148. „ *Phoenix humilis* 鳳尾棕
149. „ „ *canariensis* 鳳凰棕
150. „ „ *Roebelini* 小棕鳳凰棕
151. „ *Kentia Fosteriana* 細葉鳳凰棕
152. „ *Cocos weddeliana* 菜形棕
153. „ *Rhapis fabeliformis* (Japanese) 東洋竹細種
154. „ *Rhapis humilis* (Chinese) 本地棕竹
155. „ *Lantana Borbonica* (Cantonese) 廣東梔竹
156. *Selaginella Kraussiana* 小種青苔俗名毛四
157. „ other kinds 他種毛四
158. *Smilax* 四密來克四
159. *Sancheza nobilis*
160. *Tradescantia* 淡竹葉草

VEGETABLES

(For Spring and Autumn Exhibitions)

Note:—Instances have been known of gardeners supplementing their Employers' Exhibits with bought market produce.

To counteract this pernicious practice the Exhibition Rule given on Page 13 has been introduced. No exhibit will be accepted unless accompanied by a card of declaration.

The cards may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. J. Kerr (Telephone 13469), Administration Building.

It has come to the knowledge of the Judges that certain gardeners are in the habit of putting up 3 Exhibits of the same Vegetable, thus attempting to gain 1st, 2nd and 3rd Prizes, which is not fair to other Exhibitors. Members therefore are particularly requested to take special note of the regulation that only one exhibit is to be shown in each or any class, any infringement of which regulation will result in disqualification.

Class A.

For the best Collection of Vegetables in not less than 6 Varieties (to be shown on a sloping wooden stand):

1st Prize—\$10.00

2nd „ —\$ 8.00

3rd „ —\$ 5.00

Note:—In the following Classes unless there are 2 individual Exhibits, no Prizes will be given.

The number of Vegetables in each Class specified hereunder must be adhered to as exhibits not in accordance with this schedule will be disqualified. No Vegetables, herbs excepted, may be shown in pots.

To prevent any misunderstanding, Members are requested to impress upon their gardeners the above regulation.

Prizes in the following classes are:—

First prize \$2.00; Second prize \$1.00; Third prize 50 cts.

CLASS

- 1 Asparagus, ten heads
- 2 Artichoke, globe, four
- 3 Artichoke, Jerusalem, ten
- 4 Beet, six
- 5 Broccoli, two
- 6 Borecole, two
- 7 Brussels Sprouts, twelve

CLASS

- 8 Beans, French, thirty pods
- 9 Beans, Broad, thirty pods
- 10 Beans, Runner, thirty pods
- 11 Cabbages, small, two
- „ large, two
- „ medium, two
- 12 Carrot, six

CLASS

- 13 Cauliflower, two
- 14 Celery, two
- 15 Chicory, bunch
- 16 Capsicum, six
- 17 Cucumber, four
- 18 Endive, two heads
- 19 Egg plant, four
- 20 Gourd, two
- 21 Herbs, collection of
- 22 Horseradish, 3 roots
- 23 Kale curled, two
- 24 Kohl Rabi, two
- 25 Leeks, four
- 26 Lettuce, Cos, four
- 27 Lettuce, Cabbage, four
- 28 Vegetable Marrow, two
- 29 Mustard and Cress, dish
- 30 Maize, 2 heads
- 31 Mushroom, six
- 32 Marjoram, Bunch
- 33 Okra, 10 pods
- 34 Onion, six

CLASS

- 35 Peas, thirty pods
- 36 Parsley, 20 sprays
- 37 Potato, twelve
- 38 Parsnip, six
- 39 Radish, twelve
- 40 Rhubarb, 6 stems
- 41 Sage
- 42 Salsify, four
- 43 Savoy, two
- 44 Spinach, 20 leaves
- 45 Strawberry, 1 basket of
16 Fruits, large
- 46 Strawberry, 1 basket of
16 Fruits, medium
- 47 Strawberry, 1 basket of
16 Fruits, Alpine
- 48 Swiss Chard, six leaves
- 49 Tomato, six
- 50 Turnip, four
- 51 Thyme, Bunch
- 52 Water Cress

The maximum, number of points in each Vegetable class is as follows:—

Classes 1, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 21, 25, 32, 35, 36, 38, 41, 46, 47, 48 and 50—
7 points

Classes 8, 9, 10 and 17—6 points

Classes 2, 4, 11, 12, 18, 23, 26, 27, 28, 37, 39, 43, 44, 49, 51 and 53—
5 points

Classes 3, 24 and 45—4 points

Classes 15, 19, 22, 29, 31, 33, 34, 40, 42 and 52—3 points

Classes 16 and 20—2 points

Other Classes—1 point.

Vegetables—Open Class
Nurserymen and Florists

Class 53.—For the best display of vegetables of not less than 20 kinds; 30 square feet of table space will be allowed for this display.

1st Prize—Society's Certificate of Merit and \$8.00

2nd „ —\$6.00

3rd „ —\$4.00

49th
AUTUMN
FLOWER SHOW

OPEN CLASS

49th AUTUMN FLOWER SHOW

APPROXIMATE DATES—NOVEMBER 23 & 24

Decorated Dinner Tables

Professional Gardeners and Native Servants excluded.

This is an open competition. Those wishing to compete should notify the Hon. Secretary in good time so that arrangements may be made and Tables (of which there is only a limited number) reserved.

Condition.—The Table considered the best shall be voted for by the Public attending the exhibition.

Voting Papers for this purpose will be attached to the entrance tickets which will be sold at the door.

Any floral aids such as wire, lead, moss, etc., can be used but as far as possible they should be hidden.

Table centres, mats, silks, etc., may be used and appointments such as candlesticks, menu holders, etc., are allowed. There are no restrictions as to kind or form of flower holders for vases.

It is immaterial whether the flowers are grown by the Exhibitor or purchased: the tables will be supplied by the Society all the same size, and measure 6 ft. x 4 ft.

Each Exhibitor must bring her own tablecloth, vases, etc., and whatever appointments she wishes to use. **Special attention is drawn to the new rule, that the tables must be arranged and the competitors have left the Hall by 10.30 a.m.**

Note:—As this competition is open to the Public criticism, it is hoped that Visitors will use their judgment according to the merits of each individual Table.

Points to be remembered when voting

Simplicity and artistic arrangement of the flowers.

Harmony of colours.

1st Prize—The Society's small Silver Medal and \$10.00

2nd „ —\$5.00

3rd „ —\$3.00

49th AUTUMN FLOWER SHOW

APPROXIMATE DATES—NOVEMBER 23 & 24

Members' Competitions

Class 1.

For the most artistically arranged group of specimen Chrysanthemum plants. Floor space not to exceed 100 square feet.

1st Prize—The "Sir Peter Grain" Perpetual Challenge Trophy and \$10.00

2nd „ —\$8.00

3rd „ —\$5.00

Regulation governing the "Sir Peter Grain" Perpetual Challenge Trophy.

Exhibitors winning the "Sir Peter Grain" Perpetual Challenge Trophy are required to sign a receipt at the time of receiving the trophy and give an undertaking to return the trophy to the Hon. Secretary of the Society not later than 10 days previous to the advertised date of the next Flower Show subsequent to that at which he was awarded the trophy.

On the return of the trophy to the Hon. Secretary the successful exhibitor will receive a small Silver Replica of same, suitably inscribed.

Class 2.—Group of 6 plants.

For the best group of 6 specimen Chrysanthemum plants in not less than 3 varieties.

1st Prize—The Royal Horticultural Society's Affiliated Societies Medal and \$10.00

2nd „ —\$8.00

3rd „ —\$3.00

Class 3.

For the best group of single stemmed Chrysanthemums in not less than 24 varieties.

The successful Competitor in this Exhibit will receive:—

1st Prize—The National Chrysanthemum Society's Medal and \$10.00

2nd „ —\$8.00

3rd „ —\$5.00

*Note:—*The National Chrysanthemum Society's Medal and Prizes will not be awarded unless there are at least 8 Exhibits.

Class 4.

For the best Chrysanthemum plant in the Show.

1st Prize—The National Chrysanthemum Society's Certificate
of Merit and \$5.00

2nd „ \$3.00

Class 5.

For the most artistically arranged Flower Basket of
Chrysanthemums.

1st Prize—\$3.00

2nd „ —\$2.00

3rd „ —\$1.00

Class 6.

For the most artistically arranged Vase or Bowl of
Chrysanthemums.

1st Prize—\$3.00

2nd „ —\$2.00

3rd „ —\$1.00

Class 7.—Annuals and Perennials.

For the best collection of not less than 3 varieties of Annuals
or Perennials.

Cut flowers only, not more than 6 vases to be exhibited.

1st Prize—\$3.00

2nd „ —\$2.00

3rd „ —\$1.00

Class 8.—Autumn Foliage Class

For the most artistically arranged Basket of Autumn Foliage—no
flowers may be used in this class.

1st Prize—\$3.00

2nd „ —\$2.00

3rd „ —\$1.00

JAPANESE SECTION—OPEN

Class 9.—Flower Arrangement, Modern Style.

For the most artistically arranged bowl, tray, vase or basket.
Flowers, Bamboo, Pine or any plant used in this class may be purchased
by the exhibitor.

1st Prize—\$10.00
 2nd „ —\$ 5.00 •
 3rd „ —\$ 3.00
 4th „ —\$ 2.00

Class 10.—Flower Arrangement, Ancient Style:

Conditions similar to class 7.

1st Prize—\$10.00
 2nd „ —\$ 5.00
 3rd „ —\$ 3.00
 4th „ —\$ 2.00

Class 11

For the best exhibit in the Japanese Section.

1st Prize.—The Society's Large Silver Medal.

CHILDREN'S COMPETITION—OPEN

Class 12.

Decorated Flower Vase (Open to children under eight years of age)

1st Prize—\$3.00
 2nd „ —\$2.00
 3rd „ —\$1.00

Class 13.

Decorated Flower Vase (Open to children over eight and under fifteen years of age)

1st Prize—\$3.00
 2nd „ —\$2.00
 3rd „ —\$1.00

Class 14.

Decorated Flower Bowl or Basket. (Open to children under eight years of age)

1st Prize—\$3.00
 2nd „ —\$2.00
 3rd „ —\$1.00

Class 15.

Decorated Flower Bowl or Basket. (Open to children over eight and under fifteen years of age)

1st Prize—\$3.00
2nd „ —\$2.00
3rd „ —\$1.00

Note:—Competitors in the children's competitions are required to arrange their flowers and foliage without assistance from adults.

Open Classes

Nurserymen and Florists

Class 16.—Group of Specimen plants

(Same as Spring Show Class 23)

Class 17—Same as Spring Show Class 24.

Class 18—Same as Spring Show Class 25.

MEMBERS' COMPETITION

POT PLANTS SECTION

In the following Classes the Prizes are:—

1st Prize—\$2.00

2nd „ —\$1.00

3rd „ —\$0.50

CLASS

Bush and Standard plants will be judged separately.

1. Nee King Ball, Yellow 黃 坭 金 球
2. „ „ „ Pink 粉 紅 坭 金 球
3. „ „ „ White 白 坭 金 球
4. Siao Soong Wool Robe, Yellow 黃 鸚 鵡 裘
5. „ „ „ „ White 白 鸚 鵡 裘
6. Crab, White Jewel 白 玉 蟹
7. „ Purple 紫 蟹
8. „ Scarlet 紅 蟹
9. Lotus, White 白 荷 花
10. „ Purple 紫 荷 花
11. „ Lilac 雪 青 荷 花
12. „ Pink 粉 紅 荷 花
13. „ Bronze 古 銅 色 荷 花
14. „ Bicolor 鴛 鴦 荷 花
15. „ Green 綠 荷 花
16. „ Golden 金 荷 花
17. „ Cream 密 色 荷 花
18. „ Yellow 黃 荷 花
19. „ Red 紅 荷 花
20. „ Black, with Olea Centre 墨 荷 花 托 桂
21. Nanziang Large White 南 翔 大 白
22. „ „ Cream 南 翔 大 白 密 色
23. Ribbon, White Jewel 白 玉 帶

24. „ Golden 金帶
25. „ Silver 銀帶
26. „ Bronze 古銅帶
27. „ Yang Fee 楊妃帶
28. Snow Lion 雪獅子
29. Dragon's Beard White 白龍鬚
30. „ „ Lilac 雪青龍鬚
31. „ Claw Golden 金龍爪
32. „ „ Pink 粉紅龍爪
33. „ „ Lilac 雪青龍爪
34. Dragon's Horn 龍角
35. Ear Pick, Silver 銀挖耳
36. „ „ Golden 金挖耳
37. „ „ Purple 紫挖耳
38. „ „ White 白挖耳
39. „ „ Cream 密色挖耳
40. Purple Ear Pick with Olea Centre 銀挖耳托桂
41. Wu Yoong, White 白芙蓉
42. „ „ Purple 紫芙蓉
43. „ „ Yellow 黃芙蓉
44. „ „ Scarlet 朱紅芙蓉
45. Needle Yellow 黃針
46. „ Silver 銀針
47. „ Bronze 古銅針
48. „ Purple 紫針
49. „ Red 紅針
50. Purple Needle with Olea Centre 紫針托桂
51. Silver „ „ „ 銀針托桂
52. Golden „ „ „ 金針托桂
53. Cross Knot, Yellow 黃 + 結
54. „ „ White 白 + 結
55. Bamboo Leaf, Yellow 黃竹葉
56. „ „ Pink 粉紅竹葉

57. „ „ Red 紅竹葉
58. „ „ Lilac 雪青竹葉
59. Paeonia, Golden 金牡丹
60. „ Silver 銀牡丹
61. „ Yellow 黃牡丹
62. „ Red 紅牡丹
63. „ Purple 紫牡丹
64. Golden Paeonia with Olea Centre 金牡丹托桂
65. Maen Sze, Lilac 雪青卮字
66. „ „ Yellow 黃卮字
67. „ „ Tricolor 鴛鴦卮字
68. Robe Long Life 萬壽袍
69. Robe, Imperial 大皇袍
70. First Rank Purple Robe 一品朱衣
71. Deer's Horn, Golden 金鹿角
72. „ „ Silver 銀鹿角
73. „ „ Yellow 黃鹿角
74. „ „ Lilac. 雪青鹿角
75. Golden Plate with Olea Centre 金盤托桂
76. Silver „ „ „ 銀盤托桂
77. Purple „ „ „ 紫盤托桂
78. Red „ „ „ 紅盤托桂
79. Scarlet „ „ „ 朱盤托桂
80. Thorn, Golden-haired 金毛刺
81. „ Silver-haired 銀毛刺
82. Pine, Golden 金松
83. „ Silver 銀松
84. Comet, White 白彗星
85. „ Purple 紫彗星
86. „ Red 紅彗星
87. Star, Purple 紫星
88. Golden Peacock 金孔雀
89. Yellow Crab Shell 黃蟹壳

90. White Snow Ball 白雪球
91. „ Small Snow Ball 白小雪子
92. Yellow „ „ „ 黃小雪子
93. Dan Shang Ball 檀香球
94. Purple Pompom 紫球
95. Yellow-haired picked Ball 黃毛刺球
96. Large Petal White 大葉黃
97. Foreign Butterfly 洋蝴蝶
98. Purple Twisted Dragon 紫盤龍
99. The Sunrise in The East 旭日東昇
100. Red Heaven and White Reverse 天紅地白
101. Chrysanthemum Miliflora 單代新種菊花

FERNS AND FOLIAGE PLANTS

Please see page 67

VEGETABLES

Please see page 69

CALENDAR

JANUARY

Conservatory.—Insert cuttings of carnations. Pot bulbs of tuberous begonias

Flower Garden.—Mulch flower and shrub beds with stable litter.

Kitchen Garden.—Dig and trench all vacant lots, incorporating farmyard manure and leave surface of soil rough. Prepare stable manure for hot bed. Plant early potatoes. Apply a dressing of lime to vacant land 6 weeks prior to the planting of crops.

FEBRUARY

Conservatory.—Insert cuttings of ivy leaf geraniums.

Flower Garden.—Topdress lawns, and roll regular.

Kitchen Garden.—Sow seeds in greenhouse or heated frames of:—Early Cauliflowers, Onions, Leeks, Tomatoes, Early Cabbages, Lettuce, Brussels Sprouts, Autumn Giant Cauliflower, and Broccoli. After germination plant in boxes 2 inches apart, remove to cold frame in March and plant in garden 3rd week in April.

MARCH

Conservatory.—Insert cuttings of crotens coleus, alternanthera, lantana, pot young plants of carnations, lobelia and nasturtiums.

Flower Garden.—Remove all mulch, weed and hoe all flower beds. Beds not planted in the autumn may now be planted. Prune H.P. and H.T. roses and autumn flowering shrubs. Plant deciduous trees and shrubs. Lay turf and give a dressing of artificial manure.

Kitchen Garden.—Prick out young plants sown on hot bed. Sow seeds out of doors of beet-root, parsley, French beans, tomatoes, savoy, broccoli. Plant roots of horse radish, rhubarb and asparagus.

APRIL

Conservatory.—Insert cuttings of bouvardia, plumbago, second lot of alternanthera and winter flowering begonias. Pot seedling gloxinias, etc.

Flower Garden.—Make notes of bulbs required for the following year. Plant geraniums, marguerites, dahlias and herbaceous plants. —Roll and mow lawns. Plant evergreen shrubs and trees.

The majority of shrubs bloom this month and a selection can be made for future planting.

Insert cuttings of flowering shrubs.

Kitchen Garden.—Prepare seed beds and sow seeds of lettuce, cauliflower, leeks, asparagus, turnip, melons, egg plant, cucumber. Plant mushrooms spawn.

MAY

Select plants for Flower Show.

Conservatory.—Insert cuttings of *daedalacanthus*, *peristrophe* and poinsettias. Pot into 5-in. pots or plant out carnations. Pot chrysanthemums into 9-in. pots.

Flower Garden.—Lift tulip bulbs, dry and place in store. Lift also, if necessary, bulbs of hyacinths and narcissus. Prepare beds of summer bedding and plant out seedlings sown last month. Spray boxwood hedges and roses and other plants affected by fly or caterpillars. Plant water lilies.

Kitchen Garden.—Sow seeds of cabbage, also lettuce, radish, mustard and cress.

JUNE

Conservatory.—Erect shade house and place therein palms, ferns and other conservatory plants. Pot up cuttings inserted last month and place in the open.

Flower Garden.—Clip hedges. Prune early flowering shrubs continue planting the beds with summer flowering plants. Insert cuttings of hydrangea.

Kitchen Garden.—Plant out cabbage and lettuce sown last month. Mulch between growing plants with well decayed manure, select the best runners of strawberries. Water crops once a week with nitrate of soda or ammonia.

JULY

Conservatory.—Cuttings of growing shoots of poinsettias can be inserted.

Flower Garden.—Beds which contained poppies, larkspurs, etc., may now be cleared and planted with chrysanthemums.

Kitchen Garden.—Sow seeds of celery, lettuce and radishes. Stake tomatoes.

AUGUST

Conservatory.—Insert cutting of pelargoniums and geraniums, sow seeds of primulas, and cinerarias. Pot for early flowering freesias, Roman hyacinths and tulip bulbs. Start tubers of cyclamen.

Flower Garden.—Plant cosmos in shrub borders, stake chrysanthemums in beds.

Kitchen Garden.—Sow seeds of beet-roots, kohl-rabi, endive and spinach. Plant potatoes.

SEPTEMBER

Conservatory.—Pot cinerarias, and primulas. Winter flowering plants as begonias, moschosma, etc., should now be in their flowering pots. Pot up more spring flowering bulbs.

Flower Garden.—Seeds (see list) of the majority of spring flowering plants should now be sown. Plant narcissus in grass.

Kitchen Garden.—Sow seeds of lettuce, cauliflower, parsley, broad beans and peas. Plant strawberries.

OCTOBER

Conservatory.—Complete for the year the repotting of young crotons, coleus, etc. Dry off caladiums. Lift tropical plants out of flower gardens and pot. Place poinsettias and other tender plants in the Conservatory. Pot up carnations that were grown in beds.

Flower Garden.—Sow seeds (see list). Prick out seedlings sown last month so as to ensure good plants for planting next month.

Kitchen Garden.—Plant out seedlings sown last month, sow cabbage.

NOVEMBER

Select plants for Flower Show.

Conservatory.—All plants should now be in their winter quarters. Place early potted bulbs in cold frame. Start bulbs of Chinese narcissus.

Flower Garden.—Clear the beds of summer flowering plants and replant with tulips, hyacinths, narcissus and the young plants sown in September. Discontinue mowing.

DECEMBER

Conservatory.—Insert cuttings of chrysanthemums for flowering in pots. Pot cinerarias and primulas.

Flower Garden.—Continue the planting of spring flowering bedding plants. Cover with straw, tender plants like sago palms and bananas.

SEED SOWING DATES

In reference to the sowing of seed, members who have obtained satisfactory results from seeds sown at different dates from those mentioned in this list, will assist the progress of horticulture by forwarding a statement of their experience to the Hon. Secretary.

JANUARY

Sow *Streptocarpus* and *Nasturtium* seed in pots.

FEBRUARY

Seed of hardy annuals may be sown in pans in the greenhouse to replace plants lost through frost on outside beds and *Gloxinia* seed may be sown in the greenhouse.

MARCH

Sow seeds of *Abutilon*, *Acrocinum*, *Alyssum*, *Begonia*, *Browallia*, *Campanula*, *Coleus*, *Eucalyptus*, *Ferns*, *Fuchsia*, *Gaillardia*, *Geranium*, *Gesnera*, *Gloxinia*, *Grevillea*, *Lobelia*, *Mignonette*, *Nemesia*, *Oxalis*, *Petunia*, *Rivinia*, *Salvia* and *Verbena*.

APRIL

Sow seeds of *Ageratum*, *Amaranthus*, *Aralia*, *Aster*, *Balsam*, *Celosia*, *Cockscomb*, *Convolvulus*, *Cosmos*, *Datura*, *Globe Amaranth*, *Gourds*, *Hibiscus*, *Marigold African* and *French*, *Mimosa*, *Mignonette*, *Portulaca*, *Ricinus*, *Rhodanthe*, *Salvia*, *Solanum*, *Sunflower*, *Thunbergia*, *Torenia*, *Vinca*, *Zinnia* and *Helichrysum*.

JULY

Sow seeds of *Cineraria*, *Mignonette* and *Primula* in pots.

AUGUST

Sow seeds of *Cineraria*, *Cyclamen*, *Francoa*, *Hawkweed*, *Heliotropium*, *Mignonette*, *Pansy*, *Primula*, *Sweet William*, *Hollyhock*, *Wallflower*, *Viola* and *Early flowering Sweet Peas*.

SEPTEMBER

Sow seeds of *Alyssum*, *Anchusa*, *Anemone*, *Aquilegia*, *Arabis*, *Argemone*, *Aretotis*, *Aubrietia*, *Auricula*, *Antirrhinum*, *Bellis*, *Calendula*, *Calceolaria*, *Campanula*, *Carnation*, *Celsia*, *Cornflower*, *Cerastium*, *Annual Chrysanthemum*, *Clarkia*, *Godetia*, *Collinsia*, *Coreopsis*, *Cowslip*, *Dianthus*, *Delphinium*, *Digitalis*, *Eschscholtzia*, *Gaillardia*, *Gerbera*, *Everlasting Grasses*, *Gypsophylla*, *Iberis*, *Larkspur*, *Linaria*, *Linum*, *Lupins*, *Malope*, *Malva*, *Matricaria*, *Matthiola*, *Mimulus*, *Myosotis*, *Nasturtium*, *Nicotiana*, *Nemophila*, *Nigella*, *Oxalis*, *Pelargonium*, *Pentstemon*, *Phacelia*, *Phlox Drummondii*, *Pinks*, *Polyanthus*, *Poppy*, *Primrose*, *Salpiglossis*, *Saponaria*, *Scabious*, *Schizanthus*, *Sweet Sultan*, *Stocks*, *Statice*, *Sweet William* and *Verbascum*.

OCTOBER

Sow seeds of *Petunia*, *Sweet Peas*, late *Cinerarias* and *Lobelia*.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

The following represents an average one year's supply of vegetable seed for a Kitchen garden of three mow:—

Beans, Broad	1 qt.	Lettuce, 3 sorts	1 oz.
„ French	1 pt.	Mustard	1 pt.
„ Runner	1 pt.	Onions, 4 sorts	1 oz.
Beet, Red, 2 sorts	1 oz.	Parsley, curled	1 pch.
Borecole or Kale, 2 sorts	1 „	Parsnip	1 „
Broccoli, 3 sorts	1 „	Peas	4 qts.
Brussels Sprouts, 2 sorts	½ „	Potatoes, early	1 bush.
Cabbage, 3 sorts	1 „	Potatoes, late	1 „
Cabbage, Red	1 pch.	Radish, Long	3 pch.
Carrot, 2 sorts	1 oz.	Radish, Turnip	1 „
Cauliflower, 2 sorts	1 pch.	Salsafy	1 „
Celery	1 „	Savoy	1 „
Cress	½ pint.	Scorzonera	1 „
Endive, 2 sorts	½ oz.	Shallots	½ lb.
Herbs, various	½ „	Spinach	1 qt.
Kohl Rabi	1 pch.	Turnips, White	2 ozs.
Leek	1 „	Turnips, Yellow	1 oz.

Under favourable conditions one ounce of seed should produce the following number of plants:—

Artichoke, Globe	500	Egg Plant	2,000
Asparagus	500	Endive	2,000
Broccoli	2,000	Kale	2,000
Brussels Sprouts	2,000	Kohl Rabi	2,000
Cabbage	2,000	Leek	1,000
Cauliflower	2,000	Lettuce	3,000
Celery	8,000	Melon	900
Cucumber	800	Tomato	2,000

One ounce of seed of the vegetables mentioned hereunder should be sufficient to sow lengths of rows as specified:—

Beet	30 feet.	Parsley	80 feet.
Carrot	80 „	Radish	100 „
Cress	100 „	Salsafy	80 „
Onion	200 „	Scorzonera	80 „
Onion for Pickling	100 „	Spinach	80 „
Parsnip	100 „	Turnip	150 „

One quart of the undernoted vegetables should be sufficient to sow the following lengths of rows:—

Beans, Broad	80 feet.	Peas, early	100 feet.
Beans, French	100 „	Peas, Marrow	140 „

To sow one mow of each of the undermentioned vegetables the following quantity of seed will be required:—

Asparagus	4 or 5 lbs.	Kale	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Beans, Dwarf	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel.	Onion	1 „
Beans, Runner	10 to 12 qts.	Parsnip	1 „
Beet	1 lb.	Peas	$1\frac{1}{3}$ bush.
Borecole	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	Radish	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Brussels Sprouts	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	Spinach	10 to 12 lbs.
Cabbage	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	Tomato	4 ozs.
Carrot	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	Turnip	2 to 3 lbs.

FLOWER POTS—ENGLISH STANDARD SIZES

	Ins. diam.	Ins. deep.		Ins. diam.	Ins. deep.
	at top.			at top.	
Thimbles are inside	2	2	Sixteens (16's)	$9\frac{1}{2}$	9
Thumbs	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Twelves (12's)	$11\frac{1}{2}$	10
Sixties (60's)	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Eights (8's)	12	11
Forty-eights (48's)	$4\frac{1}{2}$	5	Sixes (6's)	13	12
Thirty-twos (32's)	6	6	Fours (4's)	15	13
Twenty-fours (24's)	$8\frac{1}{2}$	8	Twos (2's)	18	14

Average cost of turf \$1.40 per fong
 „ „ \$2.00 „

APPROXIMATE VALUE OF HOUSEHOLD MEASURES

45 drops of water	equals	one teaspoonful .
1 teaspoonful	„	one fluid dram
1 dessertspoonful	„	two teaspoonfuls
1 tablespoonful	„	two dessertspoonfuls
1 common size tumbler holds half a pint		
1 pound of sugar is equal to about one pint		
a pint of pure water is approximately one lb.		

CAPACITY

1,000 Litres	equal	264.17 gallons
100 "	"	26.417 gallons
10 "	"	2.6417 gallons
1 "	"	1.0567 quarts
1/10 "	"	0.845 gill
1/100 "	"	0.338 fluid ozs.
1/1000 "	"	0.27 fluid drams

LENGTH

10,000 metres	equal	6.2137 miles
1,000 "	"	3,280 feet 10 inches
100 "	"	328 feet 1 inch
1 "	"	39.37 inches
1/10 "	"	3.937 inches
1/100 "	"	0.3937 inches
1/1000 "	"	0.0397 inches
1 inch	is	2.54 centimetres
1 foot	"	.3048 of a metre
1 yard	"	.9144 of a metre
1 rod	"	5.029 metres
1 chain	"	20.117 metres
1 furlong	"	201.17 metres
1 mile	"	1609.3 metres

SURFACE

10,000 square metres	equal	2.471 acres
100 "	"	119.6 square yards
1 "	"	1550 square inches

AREA

1 square inch	is	6.451 square centimetres
1 " foot	"	.0929 of a square metre
1 " yard	"	.8361 of a square metre
1 " rod	"	25.29 square metres
1 rood	"	1011.7 square metres
1 acre	"	.4047 of a hectare
1 square mile	"	258.99 hectare

BULK

1 cubic inch	is	16.387 cubic centimetres
1 „ foot	„	.028316 of a cubic metre
1 „ yard	„	.7645 of a cubic metre
100 cubic feet	„	2.8316 cubic metres
1 U.S. liquid pint	„	.473 of a liter
1 „ quart	„	.946 of a liter
1 „ gallon	„	3.785 liters

WEIGHT

1 troy oz.	is	31.103 grams
1 avoird. oz.	„	28.35 grams
1 avoird. pound	„	.4536 of a kilo
1 cwt.	„	50.8 kilos
1 net ton	„	.9072 metric ton
1 gross ton	„	1.016 metric tons

THERMOMETER SCALES

Fahrenheit.

32° Fahr. is freezing point and 180 degrees are made between that and boiling point which is 212° F.

Centigrade or Celsius.

Freezing point is zero and
boiling point is 100° C.

Reaumur.

Freezing point of water is zero and
boiling point is 80° R.

To reduce Fahrenheit degrees to Centigrade subtract 32 from given degree of Fahrenheit and multiply remainder by 5 and divide by 9.

To reduce Centigrade to Fahrenheit, multiply the given degree by 9 and divide the product by 5 then add 32.

To reduce Fahrenheit to Reaumur subtract 32 from given degree, multiply remainder by 4 and then divide by 9.

To reduce Reaumur to Fahrenheit, multiply the given degree of Reaumur by 9 then divide by 4 and add 32.

EMBLEMATIC FLOWERS

NATIONAL FLOWERS

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China	—	Narcissus
Egypt	—	Lotus
England	—	Rose
France	—	Iris
Germany	—	Cornflower
Greece	—	Violet
Ireland	—	Shamrock
Italy	—	Lily
Japan	—	Chrysanthemum
Prussia	—	Linden
Saxony	—	Mignonette
Scotland	—	Thistle
Spain	—	Pomegranate
Wales	—	Leek

STATE FLOWERS

Alabama	—	Golden Rod
California	—	Eschscholtzia
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